

Malta lifts veto at conference

MADRID (R) — Malta Tuesday night lifted an eight-week blockade at the European Security Review Conference (CSCE), clearing the last hurdle for the official opening Wednesday of a three-day meeting of 35 foreign ministers. Malta ended its filibuster by agreeing to a compromise text on its demands for a separate review of Mediterranean security, conference officials announced. Until Tuesday night the Maltese had refused to endorse the final document of the Madrid meeting, which meant that the foreign ministers would have met outside the official CSCE framework. After Maltese Ambassador Evarist Saliba announced his country's agreement, the conference convened a special open session for all 35 members to ratify the document. (Conference prepares condemnation, see below).

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز جريدة سياسية مستقلة باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

PLO wants military role

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior aide of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat asked Syria Tuesday to allow Palestinians a military role against Israel in Lebanon. Arafat's political adviser, Hani Al Hassan, issued his statement as fighting raged around Beirut and in central Lebanon's mountains. He said: "The Arab region is passing through a delicate phase and Syria and the Palestinian resistance are being subjected to grave consequences which will become more clear in the next few days. Therefore I appeal to the Syrian leadership to give us the chance of carrying out an effective military role through a military plan of the Syrian army." The statement, published by the official Palestinian News Agency Wafa, said Palestinian military commanders had drawn up "plans for confronting movements of Zionist and isolationist forces in coordination with the Lebanese national movement."

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Hassan sends condolences to South Korea

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent Tuesday sent a message on behalf of himself, the government and the Jordanian people expressing his condolences to the South Korean president, government and people on the death of 269 passengers of the Korean airliner.

Hassan cables best wishes to Brazil

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to the Brazilian President on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. In his cable, Prince Hassan wished the Brazilian President success to achieve progress and prosperity for his country.

Saddam receives ambassador's credentials

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan's newly appointed ambassador to Iraq Saleh Al Kabarti Tuesday presented his credentials to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein at the presidential palace. Mr. Kabarti conveyed to President Saddam the warm greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people to the Iraqi government and people. The presentation of credentials was attended by the Iraqi State Minister for Foreign Affairs and staff members of the Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad.

Egypt to participate in Baghdad Fair

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Egypt will be participating for the first time in the Baghdad International Fair scheduled to open next November. Jordanian News Agency, Petra said quoting an official Iraqi spokesman Tuesday, Iraq will also participate in the coming Cairo International Fair, the spokesman pointed out.

Soviet, U.S. talks resume

GENEVA (R) — Soviet and U.S. negotiators resumed crucial European missile talks here Tuesday amid a major East-West row over the downing of a South Korean airliner. Despite the crisis U.S. delegation chief Paul Nitze greeted Moscow's negotiator Yuri Kvitinsky in his usual affable manner, smiling, shaking hands and telling the Soviet "it's nice to see you again." Nitze ignored questions from reporters as he led his team into the Soviet mission here to begin what will almost certainly be the last round of meetings before the year-end NATO deadline for beginning deployment of upgraded U.S. missiles in Europe.

Guerrillas occupy Somali town

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Members of a Somali guerrilla movement opposed to President Mohammad Siad Barre Tuesday said their forces took over a town in a region bordering Ethiopia and that 250 government soldiers were killed.

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Street battles, heavy bombardments continue around Beirut Druze militiamen occupy Bhamdoun

BEIRUT (R) — Large-scale street battles and heavy artillery, mortar and rocket bombardments continued around Beirut and the surrounding hills Tuesday as Syrian-backed Druze militiamen advanced west towards Beirut.

Radio stations reported that Druze militiamen had taken the mountain resort of Bhamdoun, on the Beirut-Damascus Highway, after fierce fighting.

Meanwhile U.S. Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane urgently flew to Damascus Tuesday, apparently hoping to persuade Syria to stay out of intense battles raging around Beirut and in the central Lebanese mountains.

Mr. McFarlane's fresh peace effort came after two more U.S. Marines were killed by rockets hitting the Beirut Airport area Tuesday morning, some believed to have been fired from Syrian-held mountain territory.

Sources close to the Lebanese president said the U.S. envoy carried a map to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, showing "red lines" in the mountains which the United States insisted Syrian forces must not cross.

Israeli troops, whose pull-out on Sunday triggered renewed warfare by factions vying for control of the area, said they also drew "red lines" and told Damascus they would consider it an act of aggression if the Syrians crossed them.

It was not known whether the U.S. and Israeli "lines" were the same.

Lebanon's state-run radio said "the U.S. is now convinced that Lebanon is facing blatant inter-

ference in its internal affairs, especially in (the mountain town of) Bhamdoun, which faces a new occupation following the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces."

It was the most significant gain by the well-armed Druze, whose leader Walid Junblatt is President Amin Gemayel's strongest opponent, since the fighting began when the Israelis pulled out of most mountain areas on Sunday.

The big Christian militia grouping, which calls itself the Lebanese Forces, said it had made a "tactical withdrawal" from Bhamdoun.

It accused Syrian forces, whose front line in the mountains was four kilometres east of Bhamdoun when the Israelis left, of taking part in the fighting for the town.

In Damascus, Mr. Junblatt's mainly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) denied any involvement by Syrian troops or by Palestinian commandos.

The two U.S. Marines died at dawn on the airport perimeter when rockets slammed into their position.

Western diplomats in Beirut said Mr. McFarlane would try to impress on the Syrians the danger that the present fighting could spread and take on wider international implications.

They pointed out that Israeli warplanes had attacked a column

of tanks, apparently manned by Druze militiamen, which moved west from the Syrian front line in the mountains as the Israelis pulled out.

The United States was also likely to hit back harder, in self-defence, if the Marines continued to take casualties from the constant shelling thought to be aimed mainly at a nearby Lebanese army garrison, the diplomats said.

In Washington Tuesday, a White House spokesman accused Syria of provoking violence in Lebanon and warned that the United States had "considerable firepower" on its fleet off Beirut, including the aircraft carrier *Eisenhower*.

It was the sternest U.S. warning against the Syrians to date and indicated that Mr. McFarlane would take a similar tough line in Damascus.

Two Israeli F-16 fighter planes swooped over Beirut at 11 a.m. (0900 GMT), causing sonic booms, and disappeared over the hills, U.S. Marines at the airport reported.

In Occupied Jerusalem, Israeli sources said Tuesday Israel had warned Syria not to intervene directly in fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the mountains.

Fighting continues

Meanwhile, central Beirut shook to the sound of shells, rockets and mortar fire on its outskirts for the third straight day as the Lebanese army exchanged fire with Druze positions and Christian militiamen joined in against the Druze.

Some of the heaviest fighting remained just south of the airport,



A U.S. Marine takes up firing position alongside his jeep Monday during a heavy bombardment in Beirut (A.P. Wirephoto)

close to the key Khaldé junction vacated by the Israelis.

Farther south, where the Shouf mountains slope down to the Mediterranean, Druze and Christian militiamen battled throughout the day just inland from the main Beirut-Sidon coast road.

Much of the fighting was for a cement factory at Sibilin, north-east of Sidon, which went up in flames when it was hit by rockets and shells, local residents said.

Christian militiamen controlled the coast road north of Israel's new defence line at the Awali River, a point north of the town of Damour, the residents said.

The Christians brought in ammunition by sea at Jijeh while the Druze had an inland supply route from the east, they said.

Beirut Radio reported in the late afternoon that army positions at Khaldé, at Sarba on the coast north of Beirut, at Dahir Al Wahsh in the hills and in the south Beirut suburb of Shiyah had come under shell or rocket fire.

Driving outside central Beirut, where life went on almost as normal despite the sense of tension, was extremely hazardous.

Several reporters came under fire in the suburbs where main streets are eerily quiet while some backstreets are bustling.

The Lebanese army, which took control of most of west Beirut after bloody street fighting and shelling last week, has since moved south past Khaldé and a few kilometres eastwards into the hills.

The government has said the army will move into the Shouf mountains to take positions vacated by the Israelis, but many Lebanese fear this will lead to even worse fighting, including in the capital.

Druze and Shi'ite Muslim leaders, at present Gemayel's main opponents due to their weaponry, say they will fight if the army tries to take the Shi'ite southern suburbs of Beirut or Druze mountain villages.

Hussein: Ties with China based on respect, trust

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said Jordanian-Chinese relations are strongly based on solid foundations of mutual respect and trust. "We in Jordan as well as in the Arab World, highly appreciate the principled stand of the People's Republic of China in support of justice and people with a righteous cause," the King said.

In a speech during a dinner banquet given in honour of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor by Governor of Hunan province Wu Chun Su, King Hussein said: "We invariably defend the same principles and values based on righteousness and justice, and we evaluate them quite highly in the world."

The King pointed out that his talks with the Chinese leaders have been characterised with frankness and clarity. "Various aspects of world and bilateral issues

have been tackled elaborately and confidently," the King said. "Prospects for developing Jordanian-Chinese relations in numerous spheres to serve the interests of the two peoples have been soundly considered," King Hussein said.

Mr. Chun Su said in a welcome address that the visit by King Hussein and Queen Noor and the accompanying delegation to China is a significant landmark on the path to strengthening friendship ties and promoting cooperation between the two countries.

The dinner was attended by Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, National Planning Council Chairman Hanna Odeh and Jordan's Ambassador to China Kamal Al Hmoud.

Crown Prince urges Lebanese dialogue

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra that the difficult situation in Lebanon demanded the cooperation of all parties concerned for the independence and unity of Lebanon and its people.

Such unity could only be achieved through a national dialogue, he said, adding: "recourse to armed conflict will not be in anyone's interest, and certainly not in the interest of Lebanon and its membership of the Arab family."

Mr. Khammash had left Amman for Saudi Arabia Tuesday morning.

(Following with deep concern the bloody developments in Lebanon and was in constant touch with the Lebanese government and other factions involved in the conflict to assist in reaching an agreement for a solid national reconciliation.)

Crown Minister Amer Khammash Tuesday afternoon delivered a message from His Majesty King Hussein to King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on the latest development in Lebanon.

Mr. Khammash had left Amman for Saudi Arabia Tuesday morning.

Arab League discusses massacre commemoration

TUNIS (Petra) — Arab permanent delegates to the Arab League Tuesday opened an extraordinary session, requested by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to discuss commemoration of the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi said in an opening speech that the aim of the session is to intensify Arab efforts at all levels to rally support for Palestinian struggle under the leadership of the PLO.

Saudi envoy meets Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Tuesday discussed developments in Lebanon with an envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, the official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said.

It gave no other details of the meeting, which took place shortly after Prince Bandar arrived here on his third mission in three weeks on the instructions of King Fahd, who is playing a key role in seeking to calm the worsening situation in Lebanon.

Oatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suhaim Bin Hamad Al Thani flew home Tuesday after a three-day visit during which he also conferred with Assad and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam on the Lebanese crisis.

The Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia and Qatar with Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, has pledged to seek to bring about an Arab consensus ahead of an Arab summit due to be held in Riyadh in November.

Arab League says no Syrian memo received

TUNIS (R) — Arab League headquarters here has not received any memorandum from Syria asking Arab states to break off all relations with Lebanon, sources close to the league said Tuesday.

According to the official Syrian News Agency SANA, Damascus sent the league's General Secretariat a memorandum Monday asking the Arab League to isolate Lebanon by breaking off all diplomatic, political, economic and cultural relations.

In the memorandum Damascus also asked that the accord between Israel and Lebanon for the withdrawal of foreign troops signed last May 17 be placed on the agenda of the next Arab summit due in November in Saudi Arabia, SANA said.

Junblatt accepts Italy's call for urgent talks

ROME (R) — Lebanon's Druze leader Walid Junblatt Tuesday agreed to come to Rome for urgent talks as Italy launched an attempt to mediate in the Lebanese conflict.

A government statement said Prime Minister Bettino Craxi telephoned Mr. Junblatt Tuesday and the Druze leader accepted an invitation to visit the Italian capital. There was no immediate indication when he would arrive.

Mr. Craxi's call followed a meeting Tuesday with General Fares Habib, a close aide of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel. Gen. Habib told reporters afterwards

Seoul welcomes Washington's sanctions

SEOUL (R) — South Korea welcomed sanctions announced by President Reagan against the Soviet Union for the alleged downing of a South Korean jumbo jet with the loss of 269 passengers and crew.

Information Minister Lee Jin-Hie said in a statement: "We welcome and support the counter-measures which we regard as appropriate and just."

He said tape recordings of the Soviet fighter pilot's radio messages released by the United States and Japan "clearly testified to the Soviet act of crime."

Mr. Reagan Monday night announced a series of limited U.S. reprisals, including fresh efforts to halt strategic exports to the Soviet Union and suspension of U.S. negotiations on improving U.S.-Soviet contacts.

The sanctions also suspended negotiations for a new cultural relations agreement and a pact on cooperation in civil aviation.

Mr. Lee said: "We urge the Soviet Union to discard its attempts to cover up its act of crime and promptly and faithfully to fulfil the demands made on it by my country and the United States, Japan and other countries who incurred losses."

Ministry sources said. The recordings, made public by Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and by President Reagan, included the words "the target (has been) destroyed."

Washington has said the conversation was proof the Soviet fighter plane shot down the South Korean airliner.

Mr. Ishenbai Abdurazakov, counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, was quoted as telling a Foreign Ministry official:

"Although it is said that President Reagan has produced evidence, such evidence... is a fabrication."

The Soviet Union Tuesday issued fresh details to support its claim that the missing airliner was spying and said the military had chosen not to shoot it down.

The latest Soviet account of the loss of the Korean Airlines jumbo jet was reported by the official daily Pravda. It hinted in a separate commentary that U.S. agents might have put a bomb aboard the plane.

The Kremlin has not yet responded to President Reagan's limited reprisal measures, announced Monday night.

Pravda said Soviet fighters followed the airliner, suspected of

being an RC-135 reconnaissance plane, as it flew over naval and military bases on the Kamchatka peninsula and failed to establish communication with it.

Stating for the first time in the official media that Moscow was accused of shooting down the plane, Pravda said the military had displayed the utmost restraint.

In the first Soviet response to a televised statement by President Reagan Monday night, the government daily Izvestia said it had been a "sandwich of lies and hatred."

Repeating Soviet charges that the United States sent the Boeing on a spying mission, it accused Mr. Reagan of hypocrisy in expressing sorrow over the deaths of the passengers, saying Washington had sacrificed their lives.

Izvestia made no mention of the measures announced by Mr. Reagan in retaliation against Moscow for what he called its massacre of the 269 people on the South Korean plane.

In a separate commentary, the official news agency TASS said Mr. Reagan had delivered "a slanderous speech imbued with pathological anti-Communism and permeated with lying fabrications about the Soviet Union."

MIDDLE EAST

Chad alleges more Libyan air attacks

N'DJAMENA (R) — Libyan warplanes have bombed Chad's northwest city of Oum Chalouba in the second big rebel attack on the government garrison there in less than a week, according to Information Minister Mahamat Soumaila.

He told Reuters that a 90-minute raid Monday left an unknown number of people dead and wounded.

Official sources said eight French warplanes based in the Chad capital of N'Djamena to bolster President Hissene Habre's forces had not moved against the attackers.

It was not clear what type of aircraft were used in the alleged raids. Libya denies having a single soldier in Chad.

Oum Chalouba was the scene of a fierce one-day battle last Friday when government forces routed attacking rebels it said were backed by Libyan tanks and artillery. President Habre meanwhile rejected an indirect offer by rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei to negotiate if French troops stationed in the country were withdrawn.

Information Minister Soumaila said it was the long-standing view of the government that it could negotiate only with Libya — and that view was unchanged.

Mr. Soumaila denied a claim made by Mr. Goukouni before Monday's raid that rebels were already in control of the Oum Chalouba area, some 650 kilometres northeast of the capital. Western reporters have been



Rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei at press conference (A.P. wirephoto)

denied permission to go the area.

The rebels say they were bombed by French warplanes during Friday's fighting, but both Mr. Habre's government and a French military spokesman denied it.

Informed sources here and military sources in Paris said two Jaguar strike aircraft had streaked low over the battlefield without

firing.

But the move had turned the tide of the fighting in favour of government forces, they added.

Mr. Goukouni, a former president ousted by Mr. Habre, has said his forces will push south into central and southern Chad and battle any French forces that stand in their way.

Indian, Iraqi foreign ministers discuss war

BAGHDAD (R) — Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao began talks here Tuesday with his Iraqi counterpart Tariq Aziz on a new non-aligned initiative to bring about a ceasefire in the Iraq-Iran war, diplomats said.

Mr. Rao, who arrived here from Moscow Monday, is a member of the non-aligned peace movement team which has made several unsuccessful attempts to end the three-year-old conflict.

No details of the new initiative were disclosed but previous mediation efforts by the United Nations, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Gulf states and the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement have failed and several calls by Iraq for a ceasefire have been rejected by Iran.

Iran's conditions for ending the

war are withdrawal of Iraqi forces to pre-war borders, "punishment" of Iraq as the aggressor and payment by Baghdad of billions of dollars in war damages.

The diplomats said Mr. Rao's talks with Mr. Aziz Tuesday also focussed on Iraq's debts to India, estimated by informed sources at around \$3 billion.

The debts arise from Iraq's failure to pay Indian firms involved in its development projects because of the financial burdens of the war.

The diplomats said Iraq was anxious to delay payments.

Mr. Rao was scheduled to meet Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan later Tuesday and have another round of talks with Mr. Aziz before he returns to New Delhi Wednesday.

U.N. asks Iran not to recruit child soldiers

GENEVA (R) — The United Nations sub-commission on human rights passed a resolution Monday calling on Iran to stop recruiting child soldiers for its Gulf War against Iraq.

The resolution, adopted in the face of strong Iranian objections, also invited international organisations to give assistance to Iranian child prisoners of war in Iraq.

The 26-member sub-commission, which reports to the U.N. Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR), received a confidential written intervention last week from Iranian ambassador Nasser Khamenei stating that a vote in favour of the resolution could only be considered as a hostile political stance against Iran.

The Iranian note did not specifically deny there were children in the Iranian army but said Tehran "categorically rejects suggestions the use of children in her armed forces is an established practice or one that is encouraged by it."

After visits to prisoner of war camps in Iraq, Swiss-based humanitarian organisations have said there are some 240 Iranian prisoners between the ages of 12 and 18 being held. Iraqi officials have said that for every Iranian child soldier captured 99 are killed.

Last month Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba announced his country was willing to be the first to receive Iranian child prisoners and offered to care for a dozen of them.



BREAKFAST UNDER FIRE Five members of the U.S. Marine Corps on duty in Lebanon while the Beirut International Airport Monday while shells fall nearby from leftist militia positions. (A.P. wirephoto)

Pakistani detainee said dies in jail

KARACHI (R) — The family of a man jailed after protesting against martial law in Pakistan said he died Tuesday in a high security Karachi prison, possibly after being beaten.

The family of Yusuf Laccwala, a 41-year-old shopkeeper from Karachi, told reporters Karachi central jail authorities were refusing to hand over the body for burial.

Official sources say 31 people have died so far in the often violent clashes in Sind Province between police and crowds supporting the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD). The MRD says the total is more than 50.

2 U.S. TV men hurt, 2 missing in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — Two American television crew members were wounded covering heavy fighting near Beirut and two others were missing, an ABC news producer said Monday.

David Allen said journalist Clark Todd of Montreal and soundman Nick Ludlow of London were hit by shrapnel at the mountain town of Kfar Vatta Sunday, hours after Israeli troops pulled out of the area.

Mr. Allen said an American cameraman and a Lebanese soundman were missing. They were last seen trying to flee Kfar Vatta under heavy shelling, he said.

Mr. Todd, a Canadian television correspondent on special assignment for ABC, was hit in the chest by a piece of shrapnel.

He remained in Kfar Vatta under treatment by the Lebanese army. "His life does not appear to be in any immediate danger," Mr. Allen said.

Mr. Ludlow was hit in the foot by shrapnel. He returned Monday on crutches to Beirut's Commodore Hotel, the base of most foreign reporters.

The ABC producer requested anonymity for the missing men, saying he still hoped they would return unharmed.

Iran says MP among those arrested in Medina

Iran accuses U.S.

LONDON (R) — An Iranian member of Parliament is among 14 Iranians arrested by Saudi Arabian security forces during the last two days, Tehran Radio reported Monday.

The radio, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said "Saudi security forces are arresting all Iranian and other foreign pilgrims who visit the office of the leader of Iranian pilgrims, the representative of Iran's revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini."

"They were being brutally treated in Saudi prisons," the report said.

The report said no reasons were given for the arrests.

The radio reported Sunday that Iranian pilgrims staged massive demonstrations in the holy city of Medina and shouted "death to America, death to the Soviet Union, death to Israel."

There was no immediate comment from Saudi officials.

About two million people, including 500,000 Iranians, are expected to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina this year.

LONDON (R) — Iran Tuesday accused the United States of exploiting the alleged shooting down of a South Korean plane by the Soviet Union to increase U.S. military influence and force Japan to adopt a greater military role.

Iran's national news agency IRNA said Washington and its allies seemed "determined to take the maximum advantage" of the incident, in which all 261 people aboard the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 were killed.

The incident was being used to "strengthen the military trend of so-called cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea," the agency received in London, added.

South Korea's defence minister, Yoon Sung-min, Monday night called for the U.S., Japan and South Korea to increase military cooperation against a threat posed by Moscow.

Mr. Yoon said the U.S. hoped for closer military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo.

Turkish artist makes torture allegations in court

ISTANBUL (R) — A defendant in the trial of Turkish peace association members told a military court here he was tortured by security police while detained in Ankara in recent weeks, reporters in court said.

Artist Orhan Taylan, his head shaven in prison regulation style, said Monday he had been subjected to torture while in custody, including electric shocks, and has been denied writing materials, the reporters said.

He said as a result he was not in a financial state to make his scheduled defence statement in the peace association case, they added.

Mr. Taylan is one of 31 members of the association facing up to 30 years in jail on charges of disgracing Turkey's name abroad. The disarmament movement was abolished by the military after the 1980 coup.

Although various sources had previously told reporters Mr. Tay-

lan had been tortured, his statement Monday was the first time any peace association defendant had made such allegations in court.

Mr. Taylan was detained in Istanbul where he lives on Aug. 11 and later taken to Ankara. The court was told he was wanted for questioning there in connection with a case involving the illegal Turkish Communist Party.

Reporters said he was apparently brought back to Istanbul Sunday or Saturday to make his defence statement.

He asked the court to postpone the statement until the next hearing later this week and to be allowed to stay in Istanbul in the meantime in conditions under which he could prepare his defence properly.

But the court ruled he should be sent back to Ankara, from where he could send a written statement, the reporters said.

Mr. Taylan was first arrested along with most of his fellow defendants in February 1982. They were released in December, but a few have since been re-detained for limited periods.

Legal sources said they believed the authorities had re-arrested Mr. Taylan in an effort to prove a link between the Communist Party and the peace association and thereby secure convictions in the case.

Mr. Taylan family members strongly deny that he was ever a member of the Communist Party.

Lawyers say the peace association trial, which opened more than a year ago, could be completed later this month.

It is one of the most controversial of dozens of political trials since the coup, involving a former ambassador, prominent

lawyers, journalists, academics and other well-known figures.

Under a ruling recently introduced by local martial law authorities, foreign correspondents are not permitted to attend Istanbul military courts without special permission only granted after applying through the foreign ministry in Ankara.

Among numerous past allegations of torture by defendants in political trials the leader of the now banned leftist trade union confederation, Abdullah Basturk, and other top union officials said they had been beaten and given electric shocks.

Facing a possible death sentence on charges of seeking to set up a communist state, their trial is still going on after more than a year-and-a-half.

Hundreds of prisoners in four Istanbul jails last month called off a month-long hunger strike protesting at alleged maltreatment.

Turkey puts more curbs on political parties

ANKARA (R) — Only the three political parties allowed by Turkey's military government to contest general elections in November will be permitted to fight subsequent local elections under a proposed law.

Navy commander-in-chief Nejat Tumer, a member of the ruling National Security Council (NSC), presented a draft bill incorporating the measures to the military-appointed national consultative assembly Monday.

Political sources said it was certain to be approved, meaning that the 11 parties not allowed to enter the general election set for Nov. 6 would also be ruled out of local elections to be held sometime next year.

The vetoed parties include the Social Democratic and the rightist

Correct Way parties. They appeared to be mounting serious election challenges until the NSC stopped them by vetoing enough of their founder members to prevent them achieving the required 30 approved founders in time for a deadline last month.

Suicide case questioned

BONN (R) — West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) Monday demanded the resignations of two government ministers over the suicide of a Turkish detainee.

The SPD said it will ask parliament to call on Chancellor Helmut Kohl to demand the resignations of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and Justice Minister Hans Engelhard.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Cartoons
18:05 Cartoons
18:30 Children's Programme
18:55 Local Programme
19:20 Programme Review
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Wrestling
22:10 Local Programme
22:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 The Two of Us
21:10 Documentary: The 20th Century Remembered - Dean Rusk
22:00 News in English
22:15 Women in White - Last Episode

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHZ, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 95.01 KHZ, SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 My Love
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals: Old Favorites
17:00 Richard Wagner
17:30 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea, Music
18:30 Classical Notes
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1413 KHZ

06:00 Newdesk 06:30 V. Avenue 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:00 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Fantastic Fiddlers 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newdesk 08:30 Diversions 09:00 World News 09:00 24 Hours News Summary 09:30 King of Jazz 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Brahms' Minutiae 10:30 The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Musical Yearbook 12:15 Whip Hand 12:30 Counter Point 13:00 World News 13:00 News about Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 I Call it Genius 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Women in Love 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Listening Post 19:25 New Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News: News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Here and Now 21:55 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours News Summary 22:30 Feature 22:40 Network U.K. 22:50 Jazz for the Asking 24:00 World News 24:00 The World Today 00:25 Book Choice: Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News: Commentary 01:15 Whip Hand 01:30 Top Twenty

VOICE OF AMERICA

1200, 2400, 7200, 15200, 11725 KHZ

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour, 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 New Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30 Special English News and Features

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

"Making of Mankind" (Part 5) at the British Council 6:31 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41521
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37609
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44213
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 443575

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muznah, Jabal Lowellbeh. Opening hours: 11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 31128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum 110 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lowellbeh, 37440.
St. Simeon Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 667157.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Jordan National Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:50 Fajr
05:15 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:25 Dhuhur
15:09 'Asr
17:52 Maghrib
19:18 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:15 Karachi (PIA)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:55 Agaba (RJ)
07:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:30 Dubai (RJ)
07:40 Dhabran (RJ)
07:55 Kuwait (RJ)
08:15 Beirut (RJ)
08:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi (GA)
08:30 Muscat, Bahrain (KLM)
08:40 Laraca (CV)
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Bucharest (Taron)
09:15 Kuwait (KAC)
09:25 Baghdad (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Jeddah (Saudi)
09:50 Cairo (RJ)
09:55 London (RJ)
10:00 Madrid (RJ)
10:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
10:20 Athens (RJ)
10:30 Cairo (RJ)
10:35 Frankfurt (LH)
10:45 Cairo (EA)
10:55 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SR)
11:10 Damascus (RJ)
11:25 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:35 Cairo (RJ)
11:40 Baghdad (RJ)
11:45 Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)

DEPARTURES

07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:30 Athens (OA)
08:00 Rome (Alitalia)
08:05 Beirut (MEA)
08:10 Vienna, New York (RJ)
08:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
08:20 Athens (GA)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:35 Athens (RJ)
08:40 Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)
08:45 London (RJ)
08:50 London (CV)
08:55 Laraca (CV)
09:00 Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)

Cairo (EA)
Cairo (RJ)
Kuwait (KAC)
Laraca, Bucharest (Taron)
Jeddah (Saudi)
Doha, Muscat (GA)
Beirut (RJ)
Kuwait (RJ)
Dhabran (RJ)
Damascus (RJ)
Jeddah (RJ)
Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
Baghdad (RJ)
Cairo (RJ)
Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
Cairo (EA)
Kuwait (EA)
Cairo (EA)
Belgrade (Yugoslav Air)
Cairo (RJ)
Frankfurt (LH)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in fils

Belgian franc 68/69
Dutch guilder 123/27
Egyptian guinea 328/332
French franc 45/46
Iraqi dinar 425/431
Italian Lira (for 100) 231/233
Japanese yen (for 100) 150/159
Kuwaiti dinar 126/4
Lebanese lira 74/76
Omani rial 1061/6
Qatari rial 101/3
Saudi rial 106/2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Agaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 20/10
Agaba 25/37
Deserts 22/36
Jordan Valley 23/36

Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 30, Agaba 37, Jordan Valley 30 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 75122
Blood bank 75122
Civil Defence rescue 66111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport 10815333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabel Amman Maternity 42362
Malha, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mushar Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665792
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Al-Ahli, Al-Muhareen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Adnan Al Zughail 94121667753

Dr. Ali Al Zneifi 23672
Nairokh pharmacy (24 hrs.) 23672
Basma pharmacy 22774
Salim pharmacy 74497
Al Sayid pharmacy 43611
Ghasan pharmacy 74497
Barq uni 41269
Jordan taxi 22350
University taxi 661001
Tareq taxi 23024
Habit taxi 815405
Shahid taxi 21091

IRBID

Dr. Ali Al Omani 72032/1974
Al Razi pharmacy 2081

ZARQA:

Dr. Hisham Al Sharabi 86632
Jordan Ibbah pharmacy (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74311
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 661413
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telephone 18
Repair services 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.
Apple (Smith) 450/410
Apple (local) 400/300
Banana 270/220
Banana (Mukammal) 230/200
Beans 320/280
Cabbage 140/100
Carrot 220/180
Cauliflower (white) 260/200
Corn 120/100
Cucumber (large) 200/150
Cucumber (small) 300/250
Eggplant (large) 80/40
Eggplant (small) 140/100
Figs 200/250
Garlic 180/150
Garlic 360/300
Grapes (white) 270/200
Grapes (black) 250/200
Lemon 180/150
Lemon (yellow) 350/300
Marrow (large) 180/150
Marrow (small) 300/250
Melon 70/50
Melon 120/80
Melon (super) 180/150
Onion (dry) 130/100
Okra 260/200
Peas 400/350
Peas 560/500
Pepper (Sweet) 190/120
Pepper (Hot Green) 150/100
Potatoes 300/250
Potatoes 150/120
Radish 120/100

Qawasmeh: Latin Americans back Palestinian cause

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The deported Mayor of Hebron, Fahd Al Qawasmeh, returned to Jordan Monday after a three-week visit to Latin America in which he held wide-ranging talks in Brazil, Chile, Peru to lobby support for the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Qawasmeh told the Jordan Times Tuesday that at press conferences there he gave a clear picture of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the arbitrary measures taken by the Israelis against the Palestinian people.

Mr. Qawasmeh also explained the current situation in the Arab World and the endeavours to achieve a just peace in the region "through a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, the granting to the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and a return to their homeland."

Mr. Qawasmeh pointed out that the official stance of Latin America "was satisfactory to a certain extent."

Mr. Qawasmeh explained that Latin American governments "are more careful than their peoples in committing themselves to the adoption of specific attitudes vis-a-vis the Palestinian question."

He said that they are forced to take this position because they are subject to the United States' economic pressure and constant influence.

During his visit, a friendship agreement was signed between the municipality of Hebron and the municipality of Arequipa, Peru.

The agreement, he said, included the provision that both sides will work towards boosting the brotherly friendship between the two nations.

It also included a clause for the exchange of visits and cultural programmes between Arequipa and Hebron for when Palestine gets its independence. The third item in the agreement, he said, was the recognition by the Arequipa municipality of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and the municipality agreed to "support it in its efforts to establish a free and independent state in Palestine."

Mr. Qawasmeh went on to say a bilateral agreement was also signed between the municipality of Hebron and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. The agreement includes the promotion of cultural, social, educational, and tourist cooperation between the two cities.

Referring to Arab communities in Latin America, Mr. Qawasmeh said that another essential part of his visit "was to see Arab and Palestinian conditions living there and to discuss the situation in the Middle East region with them".

Mr. Qawasmeh said that there are 200,000 Arabs in Peru, half a million in Chile, and five million in Brazil.

"Most of those Arabs come

mainly from three regions in the Arab World, namely Palestine, Syria and Lebanon."

Regarding the Palestinian people there, Mr. Qawasmeh said that "they know only one PLO leader and one representative of their people Mr. Yasser Arafat."

He added that, as a result of being part of the Palestinian diaspora, their love for the homeland is all consuming and, despite the foreign nationalities they have obtained, "their emotions are with the Arab and the Palestinian cause all the way."

Mr. Qawasmeh noticed during his visit that the Arab conflicts did not influence Arab communities abroad. "On the contrary, they are very united in the common cause and are very concerned about us, more than we are in fact."

He said that the Arabs living there work unitedly day and night "publishing books and articles in magazines and newspapers on the Arab cause."

Mr. Qawasmeh said that there is strong competition between the Arab and the Zionist propaganda but "our first cause is more acceptable to the nations there despite the strong Zionist outpouring."

This is because, he said, they have faith in our cause and because they empathise with us being under U.S. economic domination compared to the political subjugation of the Palestinians.

Mr. Qawasmeh, having met Arab people living in Brazil, officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and speaker of the senate and federal parliament described his tour as being "fruitful and successful" for it fulfilled its aim.

Mr. Qawasmeh, on his way back to Jordan, visited Tunis and met PLO leader Yasser Arafat, and PLO officials and gave them an account of the government's political stance and the position of the Arab communities in Latin America.

Referring to the recent shooting down of the South Korean airliner, Mr. Qawasmeh expressed sympathy for the victims.

He wished that U.S. had condemned the Israeli's arbitrary measures taken against Palestinians in the same way as it condemned the inhuman deed done to the Korean people.

But, he said, the U.S. considers Arab bloodshed acceptable for the U.S. is a biased country."

Mr. Qawasmeh called on Arab countries to change its policy towards the U.S. especially the oil producing countries for "the only way to make the U.S. respect our human rights is to have a strong and determined position by the Arab states."

Badran opens rural electricity project

AL SHDBAK (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday inaugurated the second stage of Al Tafieh and Al Shobak area village electrification project. The project will supply electricity services to nine villages at the cost of JD one million, and will benefit 16,000 citizens in the area.

Mr. Badran was accompanied on the inauguration visit to Al Shobak district by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and

the Environment Hassan Al Momani and Minister of the Interior Ahmad Obeidat.

The second stage included the improvement and enlargement of the electricity network in Al Shobak city itself and nine other villages, which was accomplished at the end of last month.

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director, Dr. Hisham Al Khatib, said in a press briefing on

the occasion that the JEA aims to supply one Jordanian village every week with electricity and to cover 60 villages in the Karak Governorate, 30 villages in the Ma'an Governorate and 30 others in the Wadi Moussa area during the coming year.

Mr. Badran toured a number of the villages benefitting from the project, where he listened to people's requests and needs.

JMA chief returns

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Medical Association President, Dr. Hassan Khreis, Tuesday returned to Amman after participating in the meeting of the Arab Doctors' Union which was held in Salonica, Greece.

Dr. Khreis attended the meeting, which was held earlier this month as part of the conference of the Mediterranean Doctors' Association. In his capacity as assistant secretary-general of the union.

During the four-day meeting, Dr. Khreis met Jordanian physicians and students.

Asfour arrives in Tunis

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour arrived in Tunis Tuesday to participate in the Arab Economic and Social Council meeting to open Wednesday, and the meeting of the committee for the agreement on Arab investments.

The council will discuss a report presented by its director-general among other issues in the two-day meeting. Mr. Asfour told Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Monday.

Mr. Asfour said he would be leaving for Switzerland to attend the opening of the Jordanian pavilion in the Lausanne Fair scheduled to begin Sept. 6. He added that he will meet the Swiss minister of the economy on Sept. 13 to discuss ways to bolster economic relations between Jordan and Switzerland, and possibilities for establishing joint projects in Jordan to cover regional needs.

Mr. Asfour will also confer with Swiss business men to explore possible areas of economic cooperation and to explain Jordan's ideal location for joint projects to serve the region during a meeting participated in by representatives from 40 countries. Petra concluded.

Society seeks to raise money to help protect Hebron students

By Salameh Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A campaign is being launched in Jordan to raise funds to help the University of Hebron in the occupied West Bank to build a wall around its premises and to employ security guards in order to stop assaults on university students similar to that launched last July.

Advertisements in the local Arabic press say that the cost of building this wall is JD 77,000, according to an estimate by Mr. Othman Shaheen, chief engineer of the Hebron Governorate while JD 30,000 will be needed to cover the annual expenses of the security guards.

The university's financial position does not allow it to provide the necessary funds, so the friends of the university society are urging people to donate money in order to complete project and put an end to the harassment by Jewish settlers which is obstructing the study process of the university students, the advertisement says.

Meanwhile, a leading Hebronite and prominent figure behind the campaign, Mr. Wahid Ja'bari, was Monday quoted as saying that continuous assaults against the university students caused an angry reaction and that delegations from all over the occupied West Bank arrived in Hebron and denounced those assaults.

Mr. Ja'bari, in an interview with Al Dustour newspaper said, that Jewish settlements in Hebron, which started four years ago, are now beginning to spread even more swiftly will eventually lead to more assaults against Arab students and citizens. This state of affairs, he continued, is being exacerbated by the role of the Israeli leadership which is arming the settlers.

The reason behind the assault on the university of Hebron last July according to the Zionists, Mr. Ja'bari said, was the death of a Jewish settler in the city, however this, he said, was not the real reason. "The real reason," he said, "is a hidden grudge which the Jewish settlers carry in their hearts against Arabs, and who let no occasion go by without mentioning the death of 67 Jews in Hebron in 1929 and their will to avenge them."

Mr. Ja'bari added that there is a more important reason behind the settlers' assaults which amounts to the unofficial carrying out of the Israeli policy of eliminating and destroying educational institutions in the occupied lands. They see such institutions, he said, as a threat to their expansionist policy in the West Bank.

The university of Hebron, Mr. Ja'bari said, used to have 1,700 students studying in it. They came, he explained, from the occupied West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jaffa and Haifa and other Palestinian cities occupied since 1948. The number of students in the university has decreased since the recent assault however, Mr. Ja'bari said.

"That's why the people in charge of the university are planning to build a wall around the premises and appoint permanent security guards, so as to try to offer some tranquillity and protection for the students."

Alia to begin regular flights to Sierra Leone

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent Tuesday received a message from the Sierra Leone president Siaka Stevens on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein, according to a Royal Court announcement. The announcement did not reveal the contents of the message.

The announcement said that the message was delivered to Prince Hassan by the Sierra Leone Minister of Communications and Transport, Joe Jackson. The minister paid tribute to the good and close relations that exist between Sierra Leone and Jordan, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

It said that the audience, held at Prince Hassan's office, was also

attended by Coun. Minister Amer Khammash, Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat and Mr. Ali Ghannour, president and board chairman of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Earlier on in the day, Jordan and Sierra Leone initiated an agreement on air transport that will schedule regular flights between the two countries.

Under the agreement, Alia air-

craft will fly between Amman and Freetown before going on to South America. The agreement was signed by Dr. Jackson and Mr. Ali Suheimat. Several officials from both sides were present at the ceremony.

The signing came at the end of a series of meetings between the two ministers and their respect delegations. Later the Sierra Leone minister and his accompanying team left for home at the end of their visit to Jordan which lasted several days.

The Sierra Leone Airline began its regular flight operations in October 1982 and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, provided a team of specialists to help it start operations.

Bridge opening times released

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Public Security recently announced that the two bridges across the River Jordan will be closed during the month of September according to the following schedule:

- 1- Wednesday Sept. 7 - bridges closed at 10:00 a.m.
- 2- Thursday Sept. 8 - bridges closed completely
- 3- Friday Sept. 9 - bridges completely closed
- 4- Friday Sept. 16 - bridges closed at 10:00 a.m.
- 5- Wednesday Sept. 21 - bridges closed at 10:00 a.m.
- 6- Thursday Sept. 22 - bridges completely closed
- 7- Wednesday Sept. 28 - bridges closed at 10:00 a.m.
- 8- Thursday Sept. 29 - bridges completely closed

Armed Forces pilgrims leave

AMMAN (Petra) — The Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Fathi Abu Talib Tuesday saw off the contingent of pilgrims from the military in Jordan which left for Saudi Arabia. Also present was the Armed Forces' Mufti general and senior Armed Forces officers.

Soviet Muslim team departs for Damascus

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Soviet Muslim delegation, led by the head of the Central Asia and Kazakhstan Muslim department, left for Damascus Sunday after a seven-day visit to Jordan.

During their visit, the Muslim delegation met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and discussed with him religious affairs. Later the delegation met Prime Minister Mudar Badran and discussed ways of expanding cooperation between the two sides.

They also met the Islamic Chief

Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif and other Jordanian officials and discussed ways of promoting cooperation between Jordan and Soviet Muslims. During the visit, the delegation also visited the University of Jordan, the Islamic Cultural Centre, the Faculty of Islamic Law and other Jordanian institutions.

Kazakhstan is the biggest of four Muslim administrations in the Soviet Union which recruits religious officials and works to strengthen ties with Muslims.

AIR FRANCE

REPRESENTATION LOCALE JORDANIE
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK BLOC.
JABAL AMMAN - 3RD FLOOR
P. O. Box 85252
AMMAN - JORDAN

AIR FRANCE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE/ROUTE FOR WEEK 09 TO 13 SEP. 1983

Fri. 09 Sep. / AF140 / Dep. Paris (CDG) 10.30	Arr. Amman 16.55 via Lamaca
Sat. 10 Sep. / AF141 / Dep. Amman 07.40	Arr. Paris (CDG) 14.20 via Lamaca
Sun. 11 Sep. / AF142 / Dep. Paris (CDG) 10.30	Arr. Amman 17.05 via Damascus
Mon. 12 Sep. / AF143 / Dep. Amman 08.00	Arr. Paris (CDG) 14.55 via Damascus
Mon. 12 Sep. / AF140 / CANCELLED	
Tue. 13 Sep. / AF141 / CANCELLED	

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the Balance Sheet of SOGELERG CO. AMMAN BRANCH (Foreign Limited Co.) as at 31st December, 1982, and the related Deferred Expenses Statement for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our Examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the books and vouchers of the Company, and the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying Balance Sheet

present fairly the financial position of SOGELERG Co. — AMMAN BRANCH as at 31st December 1982.

Amman, 13th August, 1983

SOGELERG CO. - AMMAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1982

ASSETS	J.D.	Fils	J.D.	Fils
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash in hand	121	840		
Cash at Arab Bank	24098	517		
Total Current Assets			24220	357
Sogelerg - France			510	083
FIXED ASSETS				
Car	4500	000		
Less: Depreciation	1000	000		
Total Fixed Assets			3500	000
Total Assets			28230	440
LIABILITIES				
Registered Capital in Jordan			10000	000
Accrued Expenses (Note 4)			17000	000
SOCIAL SECURITY CORPORATION PROJECT				
Amounts Received from Social Security Corporation to date	90547	590		
Less: Expenses carried forward to 1983	89317	150		
Total Liabilities			12300	440

The attached Notes to the Financial Statements form an integral part of these Statements

SITE RESIDENT ENGINEER

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- * total operational load: 10,700 kgs
- * load capacity 18,500 kgs
- * engine: 83 horsepower,

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UHO 81**
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Irbid tel: 2446
Karak tel: 52142

The Commercial-Industrial Company Ltd.

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Small Ceramics, Pottery, Glass

Jordan Times
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FERNANDO FRANCIS

GUEST EDITORIAL

Dudin admits failure

By Ghazi Al Sa'adi
Al Ra'i's occupied territories affairs editor

THE RESIGNATION two days ago of Mustafa Dudin as president of the so-called Village Leagues in the occupied Arab territories has not come as a surprise to those who have been following the actions of these leagues. Among the main reasons behind the resignation are the following: 1- The Village Leagues' failure to achieve their objectives of serving the Israeli occupation authorities through splitting the ranks of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab lands. Despite all material, moral and other forms of assistance which the leagues received from the Israeli government, and despite the need of every local Arab citizen to obtain the leagues' approval for any official document and for other daily business, the leagues have not been able to gain the representation of more than three per cent of the Arab population. Israel had wanted the Village Leagues to serve as a substitute for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) so as to be party to future negotiations on "autonomy" rule, which has already been rejected by the Palestinian people. 2- There had been constant disputes and differences among these leagues, mainly over their leadership. Also there had been acrimonious exchanges among the league members over embezzlements of funds. 3- The Israelis had created the leagues in the first place to help them crack down on Palestinian national movements and subvert the struggle of the masses, and thus help Israel in completing the annexation of Arab land and the establishment of Zionist settlements there. Once the leagues had served their purpose for which they had been established, the Israelis turned the tables on them. 4- Israel had resorted to invading Lebanon in order to destroy the PLO and then annex the West Bank and Gaza. But because this invasion has failed to realise Israel's aims, with the subsequent resignation of Menachem Begin, it is now clear that the Israeli policy was a total failure.

In the light of the above, will Dudin succeed where Begin had failed? Impossible. Mustafa Dudin recently issued what he called a Palestinian Charter for the purpose of achieving "Palestinian Peace". It was a bid by Dudin to cast himself in a new image. But this charter was bound to meet with the same fate as the Village Leagues themselves because the Arab masses in the occupied territories enjoy a high level of national awareness and indeed can read between the lines. Following the resignation of the instigator of these leagues, (former Israeli "civil administrator") Menachem Milson, and the appointment of Israeli Army Col. Shlomo Elia to succeed him, the Israeli "civil administration" deposed quelling Mohammad Nasser (who was once tipped by the Israelis as the "natural" Palestinian leader) and stripped all Village Leagues members from their Israeli-supplied arms. It also prohibited the leagues from forming a political party in the West Bank and finally banned a planned meeting for the purpose that was to have taken place in Bisan.

It seems that the Israeli "civil administration" in the West Bank is now inclined to re-establish dealings with large families in the West Bank and appoint new mayors to its cities. This policy began to take shape more clearly following the ousting of defence minister Ariel Sharon and the appointment of Moshe Arens in his post. In our view, what the Arab population and the national consensus arrive at should essentially be in line with the population's own interests and serving their own cause. Their decision should undoubtedly lead to the achievement of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state. These decisions should be left for them to take because in the end it is they who will have to live with them.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Factionalism favours Israel

ISRAEL HAS only been able to achieve its successes in Lebanon and attain its aspired goals because certain Lebanese factions have worked against the interests of their country and in collusion with the enemy. We stress our strongest support for the re-establishment of a strong and legitimate Lebanese government and the return of law and order so that Lebanon can be safeguarded and protected. We also warn the conflicting factions and warring groups that not one of them will ever be able to win the battle and subvert the others. Any such notion would mean the complete destruction of national unity, and the elimination of the central government in Beirut. Israel realises this fact and has chosen to pull out its forces from the Shouf in one fell swoop so as to open the door wide open for inter-Lebanese conflicts and further bloodshed.

If one of the warring groups believes that it is possible to subvert the others, it means that it intends to destroy Lebanon's unity and sacrifice thousands of people to achieve its goals. All these groups must realise that the massacres in Lebanon serve only Israel. However, if the Lebanese government proves unable to impose its will on the whole country, then the only way to save Lebanon is to call for pan-Arab action. The only way to bring peace to Lebanon is a reconciliation among the different groups.

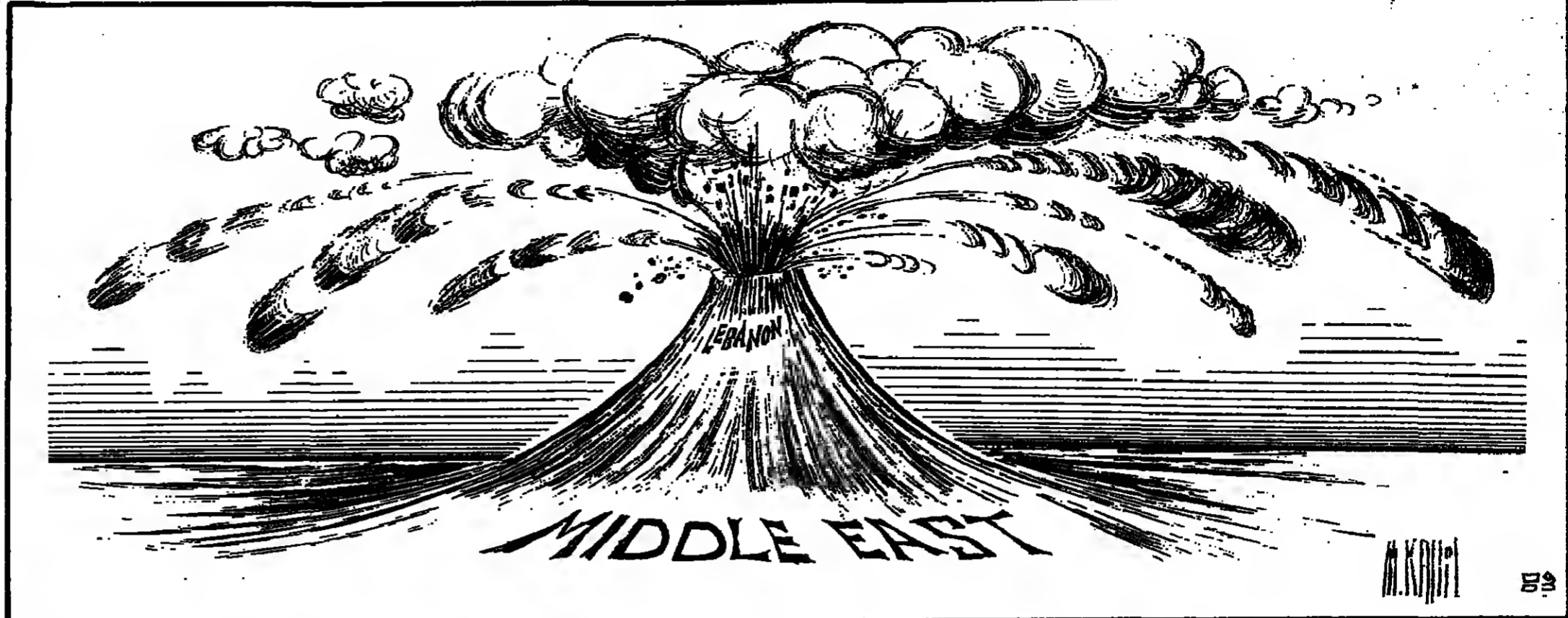
Al Dustour: Reconciliation, the only way

SEVERAL PARTIES are responsible for the escalation of the fighting and violence in Lebanon. These are firstly Israel which paved the way for the present flareup of fighting, the Arab Nation for its failure to come to the aid of Lebanon and help end its sufferings, and the international community and particularly the superpowers. But this does not absolve the warring factions themselves from the blame. Despite the bloody events, the conflicting groups still have the chance to reach agreement on a solution that would ensure the rights of all communities and factions. The warring groups should learn a lesson from the past eight years of fighting that their country will sustain the loss alone and their own people will be the real victims in the end. There can be no vanquished and victor in the current conflict and so the leaders of the warring factions must give way to reason and meet before it is too late. National reconciliation is the only way out of the whirlpool of bloodshed.

Sawt Al Shaab: Begin still dominant

THE RECENT ministerial crisis in Israel was no more than a sudden political storm within the Herut Party, the heart of the extremist Israeli rightists in the coalition. Before giving up his political career as leader of the party, Begin assured the transmission of power to his closest friend Shamir, who also belongs to the extremist element of the party. When he was in power, Begin translated the principles of the Herut Party into a well-established Zionist ideology designed to complete the Judaisation of Arab land. Begin had completed the task of speeding up the process of annexing Arab territory — Zionism's major objective.

The handing over of power to Shamir ran smoothly and according to Begin's wishes. The small religious parties in the present coalition have already given their approval to Shamir and this had foiled the Labour Party's attempts to hold early elections. Begin had placed the settlement priority before peace and Shamir for his part, has vowed to follow in Begin's footsteps, and pledged total commitments to his principles and aims. The Herut Party, led by Shamir is now making preparations for a new period of government along the same lines drawn up by Begin. Therefore, despite his absence from the scene as premier, Begin will remain the dominant power and the force that operates the new government.



START reopen in Geneva amid clouds of mistrust

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators go back to work this week and a high-level superpower meeting could provide the spark they need to move forward.

In Geneva, American officials will probe a new Soviet offer as the deadlocked negotiations on European-based nuclear missiles enter what could be a decisive final spurt.

Also this week, Secretary of State George Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in Madrid to seal the first broad East-West agreement since President Reagan took office.

The meetings end a summer lull that saw slight movements in Moscow's frozen relations with the

U.S. Western diplomats believe what happens this autumn could be crucial. A Kremlin recent move in the arms talks left the West has been suspicious but intrigued over Moscow's intentions.

By offering to "liquidate" all Soviet SS-20 missiles withdrawn from Europe under an eventual accord, President Yuri Andropov answered one of several key Western demands.

It was the first time in 21 months of negotiations that Moscow had pledged categorically to scrap some of its missiles rather than relocate them further east in Siberia.

Mr. Andropov billed the offer "exceptionally important", but Western officials described it only as marginal progress.

Moscow's main demands, rejected by the U.S. and its NATO allies, remained unchanged: That

the U.S. deploys no new nuclear weapons in Europe and that British and French missiles be included in the negotiations to balance a reduced number of SS-20s aimed at Western Europe.

To achieve parity with the 162 British and French weapons, Mr. Andropov would dismantle about 500 of the approximately 250 SS-20s sited in the European Soviet Union as well as about 250 older and less powerful SS-4s and SS-5s.

But at least 108 SS-20s based in Siberia would be left intact, NATO says these could be quickly transported Westwards in a crisis and retargeted against European cities.

For the West, the biggest flaw in Mr. Andropov's offer is that it would depend on the U.S. cancelling plans to start basing 372 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in

Europe next December.

U.S. proposals in the negotiations, which resumed Tuesday after a two-month break, call either for a complete ban on land-based medium-range missiles in Europe, or for equal cuts to an agreed ceiling on each side.

Western officials think Mr. Andropov's offer is worth exploring although they suspect it may be mainly a calculated ploy to impress Western Europe's peace campaigners, now preparing for a "hot autumn" of protests against the U.S. basing plans.

Anti-nuclear demonstrations were starting in West Germany last week. Because of the pressure from left-wing protesters, Bonn has spoken out strongly for a compromise.

Mr. Andropov followed his proposal with private letters to NATO leaders, telling them the

Geneva talks may lose their meaning once U.S. missiles are sited in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Western government analysts say Moscow will be forced into more concessions if it wants to limit U.S. deployments.

The two-month-long autumn negotiating round will be the last before deployments begin. Some analysts argue that Mr. Andropov may wait in hopes that the basing can still be thwarted through the pressure of Western public opinion.

The new show of East-West cooperation, even if guarded, could help generate a serious discussion on what both sides are willing to concede at Geneva, Western diplomats say.

Soviet agreement at Madrid was one of several straws which encouraged observers of the East-West scene saw as encouraging.

Apart from the move on missiles, slight progress was in parallel talks on strategic arms. Mr. Andropov offered negotiations to ban anti-satellite weapons, and Moscow asked for the missile talks to reopen a week earlier than planned.

Soviet agreement to buy U.S. grain worth \$1.1 billion, resuming a trade link cut after the intervention in Afghanistan, was followed by the lifting of a U.S. ban on pipeline equipment sales and by hints that Mr. Reagan may allow cultural and scientific ties to resume.

Many Western diplomats believe Mr. Andropov is banking on Mr. Reagan running again for the presidency and winning, and that, having learned to live with him since 1981, Moscow may decide it is better to do business now rather than wait.

Uruguayan opposition to dictatorship steps up mass protest campaign

By Andres Wolberg-Stok
Reuter

MONTEVIDEO — Bolstered by unexpected success in their first day of protest in 10 years of military rule, Uruguayan politicians are planning to step up their fight against the government.

A committee set up by the three legalised parties and by outlawed left-wing groupings to coordinate protest is at work organising fresh action after a massive show of popular discontent last month.

"We need further action soon to keep up the spirit," a politician said after the Independence Day protest. "This is only a beginning."

Public response to the protest, called jointly by all parties after the government clamped a ban on all public political activity, far exceeded the politicians' hopes.

Politicians and foreign analysts point to the deteriorating economy of this country of three million as one of the main reasons for discontent.

Uruguay used to be known as "the Switzerland of South America" for its political stability and once relatively prosperous economy based on cattle.

Opposition to military rule is growing, partly due to 45 per cent

inflation and to unemployment officially assessed at 16 per cent with nearly one-third of the work force on state payrolls.

"I was stunned to see such a display of discontent," a Western diplomat said after deafening pot-banging rose from expensive and low-income neighbourhoods alike on the night of protest.

The parties had called only for citizens to stay indoors for two hours and then switch their lights off for 15 minutes. The pot-banging and an unscheduled demonstration by about 2,000 people in the square facing government house seemed largely spontaneous.

"This is the beginning of the fall of the dictatorship," one of the organisers said after the protest.

But others expressed concern that the massive show of public discontent may harden the military's stance in deadlocked talks on constitutional reforms prior to a return to democracy promised for March 1985.

In an example of the new boldness displayed by Uruguayans, half a dozen politicians sat in a central Montevideo bar last month preparing to distribute thousands of leaflets calling for the protest.

"If police walk in on us, we'll all

end up in jail," one of them said. "But I have already been in prison quite a few times, and the military can't keep hitting at us like this anyway."

"They can no longer afford backlash from the people,"

The barman stood behind the counter wrapping small stacks of band-stencilled leaflets in cheap blue paper. "You see, everybody is fed up with military rule," one of the politicians said. "Everybody wants to contribute, even if in small ways."

Diplomats and politicians say a split is developing within the armed forces between hard-line supporters of President Gregorio Alvarez and "constitutional" moderates.

Talks between the legalised parties — the Blanco, the Colorado and the small Civic Union — and the armed forces' political affairs commission, comprised mostly of hard-liners, broke down early in July.

The parties harked at proposed constitutional reforms they said would give the military permanent powers of political repression to fight any resurgence of left-wing guerrilla groups similar to the Tupamaros, who were active in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

But contacts continue to take

place between "politicians" and moderate officers in an attempt by the parties to "take advantage" of the growing split in the armed forces, political sources said.

Like the late Spanish Dictator Francisco Franco, the military knows it must go, but it wants to "leave everything properly tied up", as Gen. Franco said, according to Enrique Tarigo, a leader of the Colorado Party who took part in the talks.

General Alvarez himself is described by diplomats as an ambitious man who would like to be elected president, a project bitterly opposed by many in the armed forces who believe the time has come for the military to leave the limelight.

Foreign analysts discard the possibility of the timetable for returning Uruguay to democracy being scrapped in the near future.

But this could change with reshuffles in the military leadership due to take place this year and next year, they say.

"The thing to look for are the men now coming in — young colonels who have spent a sizeable part of their careers benefitting from military rule," a Western diplomat said.

"Will they crave for a return to democracy?" he asked.

'Religious' tax opposed by Spanish Jews, Protestants

By Brian Mooney
Reuter

MADRID — Spain's Jews and Protestants are uniting in opposition to a proposed "religious tax" designed to bring religions into line with Spain's new secular constitution.

The proposals will enable Spaniards to apportion a tithe of their income tax to a religion or charity by putting a cross against each of their choice in annual tax returns.

The 1978 constitution, and accords with the Vatican in 1979, formally severed a link between church and state that dated back to the foundation of modern Spain in the middle ages.

The Catholic Church, which had relied on direct state support for centuries, suddenly faced the problem of how to finance itself.

The government and the still powerful Catholic hierarchy came up with the idea of the voluntary income tax return, a system applied in West Germany, Austria and Scandinavia.

But both the Jewish and Protestant communities oppose the scheme on the grounds that it could break an article in the constitution which says: "Nobody may be compelled to make statements regarding his religion, beliefs or ideologies."

"We oppose the system in principle because people should not be obliged to declare their faiths on any government list," the leader of Spain's 12,000-strong Jewish community, Samuel Toledano, told Reuters.

Baptist Pastor Jose Cardona, spokesman for the 250,000 members of Spain's various Protestant communities, said the tax would create clashes of interest between church and state.

"We do not want the state to be the treasurer of any religion," Mr. Cardona told Reuters.

Justice ministry officials who negotiate with the religious bodies argue that the system, to be introduced next year, will remain voluntary. If people leave the relevant form blank, their tax designated for religion will go to state welfare.

The Protestants and Jews say the system applied in the United States, whereby voluntary contributions to charities or religions can be written off against tax, would be a more just solution.

But they recognise that this system has little chance of replacing the proposed automatic tax deduction in Spain.

Both Mr. Toledano and Mr. Cardona said the Catholic Church, which remains by far the biggest in Spain despite the loss of its mass following, was firmly opposed to any other method.

"The Catholics have no mac-

hinery for raising their own funds. They would face a major headache without a system of direct collection," Mr. Toledano said.

The government allocated 10.3 billion pesetas (\$68 million) to the Catholic Church in 1983 and although church leaders have said they eventually aim to achieve total financial independence it appears they will have to rely on state handouts at similar levels for some years.

A 1967 law, hailed as a sign of liberalisation during the right-wing dictatorship of the late General Francisco Franco, required lists of non-Catholic worshippers to be registered with the government.

That kind of official state religious intolerance came to an end in theory with the new constitution. But the Spanish Jews and Protestants say there are still areas in which practice must be brought up to date with the law.

They cite the example of marriages, which are accepted as legal for the state register in Catholic churches but not in synagogues or Protestant chapels.

Likewise their ministers and rabbis do not receive the same treatment as Catholic priests in matters ranging from social security benefits to prison and hospital visiting.

These and other issues, such as access to the media, care of historic church sites, religious education and the tax question, are being negotiated with the Socialist government.

The negotiations, which began in 1967 but gained impetus only with the restoration of democracy following the death of Gen. Franco in 1975, will result in modern Spain's first concordat-style agreements with non-Catholic faiths.

"What we are trying to achieve is a new status for non-Catholics in a country that has been submitted for many centuries to religious intolerance," Mr. Toledano said.

"Religious pluralism is something entirely new in Spanish society," he added.

Mr. Toledano and Mr. Cardona reckoned that the concordats with the state would be finalised in the next few months.

The Jewish leader said he did not think they could win the tax battle and the best they could hope for from the government would be a statement that the system they prefer could be applied some time in the future if the Catholic Church prepared itself for self-financing.

The Protestants and Jews were confident, nonetheless, that their remaining demands would be met.

"We are the minority religions here but we expect our place in the sun too," Mr. Toledano said.

Pretoria urges white support for reforms

By Richard Lander
Reuter

CAPE TOWN — A fierce battle is looming between the South African government and its opponents over a referendum this autumn on proposals for limited power-sharing with the country's Indians and coloureds (people of mixed race).

Prime Minister P.W. Botha's National Party announced the question and the date last week and has already launched an aggressive newspaper advertising campaign, of a type not seen before in this country, urging South Africans to vote yes.

At the same time, the opposition to the right and left are preparing to rally supporters to reject the constitutional reforms out of hand.

The question set for the Nov. 2 referendum is simple enough. It asks South Africa's 4.5 million whites — the referendum is to be held among whites only — to answer yes or no to: "Are you in favour of the implementation of the constitution of 1983 as approved by parliament?"

But the answer will be of vital importance to the nationalist gov-

ernment's future and the way in which the apartheid (racial separation) system is reformed or left alone.

The proposals envisage replacing the present all-white House of Assembly with three parliamentary chambers — for whites, Indians and coloureds — headed by an all-powerful executive president.

While the Indian and coloured houses would have a limited degree of control on what are termed "own affairs", the sizes of the assemblies have been arranged so that whites would retain tight control of the political system and dominate the process for electing the president.

There is no place in the system for South Africa's 20 million blacks, who make up 70 per cent of the population. According to the government, they can exercise political rights in tribal homelands and local councils.

Since they were first announced last year, the reforms have caused an unprecedented split in the ranks of South Africa's Dutch-descended Afrikaners.

Opponents of the changes have deserted the National Party, which has been in power since 1948, with most lining up behind

the breakaway Conservative Party of former cabinet minister Andries Treurnicht.

Prime Minister Botha, who has pioneered the scheme and who many believe wants to be the new president, has said he would accept a majority of one as giving the go-ahead.

The battle started at the weekend when South Africans opened their newspapers to find a bold four-page advertising supplement from the government imploring them to vote yes.

The advertisements described Nov. 2 as "the most critical day in South Africa's history" and lashed out fiercely at opponents "no voters, they said, would be voting for, among other things, "one man, one vote government... integration... division... no change... violent change... revolution and dictatorship... unrest."

Opponents of the reform plans feel the government is far from certain of winning the poll.

They pointed to the severe truncation of parliamentary debating time on the proposals last week as a sign that the National Party was becoming nervous.

"The more the details of the constitution are exposed by debate and the more time that is given

to those who oppose it, the less support the government will have," said Progressive Federal Party (PFP) member of parliament Dave Dalling.

The liberal PFP has rejected the reforms on the grounds that they entrench rather than break down the barriers of apartheid and offer no say to the black majority.

There are already signs that this could prove difficult. Mr. Botha has received qualified support from some coloured political parties but this has been outweighed by a general antagonism towards the proposals.

The announcement that the referendum would be held among whites only also brought protests.

Mr. Botha has now said there may be some sort of test of Indian and coloured public opinion, but there is no indication yet as to whether this would take the form of another referendum.

A new non-racial group claiming to represent about one million people, the United Democratic Front, has totally condemned the new constitution and vowed to fight its implementation.

For Mr. Dalling, this would be the government's toughest obstacle. The vote itself is not crucial to the success of the constitution.

POLLUTION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Air pollution: A serious modern problem

By Mustafa Salma

Amman is built on seven hills while the centre tapers into sheltered valleys. This topography alone gives the area great potential for trapping and accumulating air pollutants. Within this area, contaminants are emitted at a fairly constant rate throughout the year. Yet the pollution concentrations actually present in the air we breathe appears to fluctuate widely from day to day and season to season. These variations depend wholly upon the global weather.

Poor air ventilation during the warm sunny months have fostered the development of a temperature inversion layer over Amman's down-town area. To the observer on the highland area it looks like a dirty smoke blanket hung over the city. This smoke or as it is often called smog is the result of a chemical reaction that, in the presence of still air and strong sunlight, converts hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides (both emitted from automobile exhausts) into photochemical oxidants.

Photochemical air pollution is a relatively new kind of air pollution which we have only recently begun to understand. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to examine and quantify the deleterious effects of these oxidants on man and his environment.

The combustion of fossil fuels such as petroleum products (natural gas, gasoline, and fuel oil), is an oxidation-reduction reaction which is responsible for most of the air pollution in urban atmosphere.

Fossil fuels are composed principally of hydrocarbons (HC or RH) which, upon complete combustion, produce two oxides, carbon dioxide, and water. These two oxides are not considered to be air pollutants, since they are relatively non-toxic and are normal constituents of the atmosphere. On the other hand, it is the other by-products of combustion to exhaust gases and the products of incomplete combustion which lead to localised air pollution problems.

Since combustion processes are less than 100 per cent efficient, the exhaust gases contain minor amounts of the original fuel as well as minor amounts of partially oxidised fuel. Carbon monoxide, aldehydes, and unsaturated hydrocarbons are examples of partially oxidised fuel. Small amounts of nitrogen are oxidised at the high temperatures characteristic of combustion processes, to nitric oxide, and sulfur compounds, are found in varying quantities in fossil fuels, are oxidised to sulfur dioxide. Accordingly, the combustion processes produce emissions which contaminate the air with oxides of carbon, nitrogen, and sulfur, in addition to a large variety of hydrocarbons and partially oxidised hydrocarbon fragments.

The level of photochemical oxidants in our air is not known because there are no data available. Most people now are aware of the local effects of atmospheric air pollution such as smoke and grime, reduction in visibility and damage to health and vegetation.

With the recognition of the effects of automobile emissions on health and welfare, certain steps have to be taken to control them. First, by the promulgation and application of clean air acts. Second, establish air quality criteria that provide us with the most realistic basis for determining to what point pollution levels must be reduced if we are to protect the public health and welfare. Third, enforcement of emission standards and controls on all cars sold within Jordan, by professional staff.

The fumes coming at you from the car ahead may be a lot worse than they smell. For they do much more than offend your nose and eyes. Even the fumes you cannot see or smell point up a serious modern problem — air pollution.

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Acid rain threatens Austrian forests

By Peter Humphrey

Reuter

VIENNA — A public outcry over pollution is gathering momentum in Austria, where environmentalists and officials say the forests face death from acid rain.

Even the famed Vienna Woods where princes once hunted and Johann Strauss and Franz Schubert composed musical masterpieces are falling foul of a phenomenon that brings pollution across entire continents and is the scourge of Europe's forests.

The edges of leaves are turning brown before autumn is due, pine trees are losing their needles, growth is becoming stunted and tree diseases are spreading, environmental experts say.

One of the major pollutants that cause acid rain is sulphur dioxide, which together with other poisonous substances in the air, hinders the release of oxygen, weakens and chokes trees and renders them vulnerable to disease.

Some 30,000 trees out of 70,000 along the ring road and avenues around the city centre are either sick or dying, according to Deputy Mayor Erhard Busch. In 1983 alone 200,000 hectares

1495,000 acres of Austrian forest — some five per cent of the country's tree cover — were seriously damaged, the agricultural spokesman of the opposition people's party (OEVP) Josef Riegler said.

Opposition politicians have accused the government of allowing 40 billion schillings (over \$2 billion) worth of damage to trees through their failure to curb pollution.

Environmentalists say that until now Austria has done little in terms of research or protection measures because the problem is largely an imported one.

Officials say domestic industry churns out annually only 232,000 tonnes of sulphur dioxide while 665,000 tonnes are carried into Austrian air from other countries.

Those blamed for imported acid rain are West Germany, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

But steps are now being taken to resist the onslaught and city environment councillor Peter Schieder has called for an emergency anti-pollution programme and a national conference on acid rain by the autumn.

"Even if Vienna's forests haven't shown any tree deaths yet, it is wrong to neglect the grave problem of acid rain," he said.

Public concern over the environment has recently surged in Austria, in particular over the building of new power stations along the Danube, famed as a blue river from the title of a Strauss waltz, but now very brown.

A demonstration against a new power plant to be built at Hainburg near the Czechoslovak border, site of a primeval forest that ecologists say is the last of its kind in Europe, led to rows between protesters and the police.

Mr. Schieder has called for immediate steps to cut industrial emissions from power stations and long-range heating grids. He also demanded less nitrous oxide emissions, incineration of refuse and stricter rules on vehicle exhaust fumes.

Underscoring the concern among the public and officials is the important economic role of Austria's 3.75 million hectares (9.36 million acres) of forest, both for lumber value and indirectly in terms of tourism that the woodlands help to attract.

The value of forestry production in 1982, including the trade of timber, will amount to six per cent of the national income, according to the Agriculture Ministry.

Tourism earned 94.65 billion schillings (about \$5 billion) or 10 per cent of national income, official figures show. Moreover, some 200,000 jobs are directly or indirectly dependent on the forestry sector.

Foresters in West Germany recently estimated that forest death was inflicting 1.5 billion marks (\$556 million) of damage there per year and that 25 per cent of their trees were diseased.

Other reports say one in three trees in the entire Alps range are afflicted by acid rain which particularly affects the pine and fir trees that characterise Alpine forests.

Environment Minister Kurt Siewer has been trying to push Austria's neighbours into stricter anti-pollution measures through the 1979 convention on long-range trans-boundary air pollution, of which Austria is a signatory.

But although Austria's neighbours have admitted their blame for exporting acid rain and pledged to reduce it, there is no means here yet of monitoring how much comes from where and thus to what extent each country is keeping to its promise.

Jordan's water pollution is a product of growth and development

By Mohammad Dahabi
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN is facing a severe water pollution problem. The Zarka River has been totally polluted to the degree that toxic waste and substances are found in it. King Talal Dam, which was built to exploit the waters of Zarka River, has become a container for polluted water and toxic waste, therefore its water cannot be used for either drinking or irrigation.

Sadly, the government has often been accused of being "slow" and "ineffective" in its moves to tackle this serious problem which in turn had prompted some people to express fears that water pollution in Jordan would soon turn into a major environmental crisis.

But Dr. Faris Ammarin, who has extensively researched and written about water pollution in Jordan seemed optimistic about the chances of success of combating this problem.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Ammarin, who is the first Jordanian to have pursued and obtained a Ph.D. in Urban and Regional planning, lashed out

at what he described as the government's lack of seriousness in resolving the water pollution problem.

Asked for his view on the causes of water pollution in Jordan, Dr. Ammarin said that the causes are rooted in the "lack of a clear water policy".

"In this sense," he said "many issues are subject to examination."

— The property rights in terms of the use of water are not clearly defined in the country.

— Priorities for the use of water are also not adequately spelled out.

— There is lack of water quality standards.

— There are lack of a water law system that defines the allocation and re-allocation of water resources.

— There is lack of an efficient administrative system.

"If we examine the Amman-Zarka basin, which is the area of interest of my research," Dr. Ammarin said, "We find 90 per cent of Jordan's industries are located in it. Those industries have been dumping their polluted water into the river without bearing the consequences of their action."

"Here we are dealing with a pure economic issue of 'externalities'. Externalities are referred to when people are inflicting harmful effects on others when performing an economic activity without bearing the consequences of their action. In other words we have externalities that are not internalised."

In response to a question concerning the measures the government had taken to protect the environment in Jordan, Dr. Ammarin said: "I believe in the prevention rather than the repairing principle."

"In Jordan we have waited too long to tackle the water pollution problem, especially in the Zarka River. Jordan is shifting from an agrarian to an industrial society. We are at a proper stage of development and we can learn a lot from the mistakes of the industrialised countries," Dr. Ammarin said.

He said that the creation of the Department of Environment in 1980 has been a healthy sign in dealing with environmental protection. But the sad part of this

department is that its role has been confined to an administrative one and its function has been managing industries."

"This department lacks a research centre that can provide insight for decision-makers to adopt various policies."

"As a matter of fact," Dr. Ammarin added, "I was among an American team who two years ago had submitted a proposal to Her Majesty Queen Noor to establish a centre for research for the protection of the environment."

"This proposal," he said, "has been welcomed and supported by Her Majesty. However, when we



Dr. Faris Ammarin

dealt with a scarce resource, such as water, I believe that the government should exercise a strong role in establishing laws and enforcing them."

Nearly 75 per cent of the world population drink unsafe water and around 20 million people die every year from diseases related to water pollution, Dr. Ammarin said.

"We can't take water for granted any more," he warned.

Setting lower standards of water pollution control in order to attract industry and create jobs would harm us in the long run," according to the Jordanian researcher who obtained his Ph.D. at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

"We can't afford to sacrifice water for other goals no matter what they are."

On the government's role in creating awareness among people for the protection of the environment, Dr. Ammarin said:

"The government should penetrate the educational system to be able to reach people's minds and create awareness and readiness among them so they can cooperate with officials to fight pollution."

have the economists on one side that are continuously seeking the promotion of economic growth, and on the other side, there are the environmentalists who are seeking to protect the environment. The economists see their goals endangered by those of the environmentalists. Pollution is a product of growth and development. On the other hand, if growth is properly weighed it can preserve the environment."

"I don't see any problem in having both goals going along side each other," he said. "Growth could be geared in away to protect the environment. In this sense I mean the technology adopted."

In answering a question on his research in which he correlates between pollution and the price of water, Dr. Ammarin said:

"My hypothesis in the research is that there is no significant correlation between what polluters pollute and what they pay for the price of water. This has been the most painful part of my research for data has been very hard to get from Jordan, which is a typical example of most developing countries."

"Their statistical methods are still premature and have not reached a level of sophistication in research. Any way, I regressed the level of pollution of industries on the price of water. The result was zero correlation, which proved the hypothesis to be a true one," Dr. Ammarin said.

"This means that we have polluters that are polluting Zarka River without bearing the consequences of their action. The price of water is not affected."

"I have proposed in my dissertation to impose charges on polluters for each unit of pollution they emit," Dr. Ammarin said. "By doing so, polluters will try any possible way to decrease their pollution so as to avoid paying these charges. I think this method has an advantage of generating revenues for the government. However, we are dealing with a new field which is still in the experimental stage and there are no definite solutions. Economists have devoted a great part of their efforts to deal with environmental problems and have not reached any final or definite answer. Therefore any research in this area will be a valuable asset and a great contribution to this ever confusing field."

"This has been a major controversy in most Third World countries where political polarisation is the issue. In those countries we

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SPORTS

Injury-hit Norwegians face tough clash with Bulgaria

OSLO (R) — With three of their leading strikers injured, Norway face a tough European Soccer Championship Group Four return match against Bulgaria here on Wednesday.

Coach Tor Rostve Fossheim told a press conference Tuesday Norway must win the match to stand any chance of competing in next year's European finals in France.

Norway are two points behind group leaders Wales and ahead of Yugoslavia only on goal average. Bulgaria are trailing the field with one point, gained when they drew 2-2 with Norway last October.

But Fossheim said Bulgaria had

caused Norway most headaches in the current championship. The Bulgarians were fast and could cause serious problems for the defence.

Hallvar Thoresen, a forward with Dutch team PSV Eindhoven, will play up front in the absence of strikers Arne Larsen Oekland, who plays for racing, Paris, Stein Kollshaugen and Paal Jacobsen.

To offset Bulgaria's aggressive play and dangerous counter-attacks, Rostve Fossheim said he had selected four physically strong midfield players — Anders Gidske, Vidar Davidsen, Roger Albersen and Kai E. Herlovsen.

McEnroe ousted from U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — For the last seven years, Bill Scanlon has been an enigma on the men's tennis circuit, a player of boundless talent who never lived up to expectations.

He was capable of beating the game's superstars and he did — Bjorn Borg, John McEnroe, Guillermo Vilas and just about every other player in the top 10.

More often than not, his mind would wander during matches against lesser players and he would go down to defeat.

But on Monday Scanlon clearly demonstrated his abilities to a near-capacity crowd of about 18,000 at the U.S. National Tennis Centre by nailing top-seeded John McEnroe 7-6, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 from the U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

It was his third victory over McEnroe in 10 matches and earned Scanlon, the 16th seed, a berth against unseeded Mark Dickson in the quarter-finals on Tuesday.

Dickson, ranked 96th in the world, fought off three set points in the second set before defeating John Lloyd of Britain 6-7, 7-6, 6-0, 7-6.

Joining Scanlon and Dickson in the quarter-finals were third-seeded Jimmy Connors, the defending champion, and 14th-seeded Eliot Teltscher of the United States.

Connors, seeking his fifth Open title, beat Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland 7-5, 6-4, 6-1, while Tel-

tscher defeated Greg Holmes, the U.S. National Collegiate Champion, 3-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

In the women's singles, top-seeded Martina Navratilova and defending champion Chris Evert Lloyd, the second seed, reached the quarter-finals with straight-set victories.

Navratilova, whose three previous matches took less than an hour, required only 43 minutes to route Pilar Vasquez of Peru 6-0, 6-1.

Evert Lloyd fought off a set point on her way to a 6-3, 7-6 victory over 16th-seeded Kathy Jordan, the American who beat her in the third round at Wimbledon.

In the quarter-finals, Navratilova faces seventh-seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, while Evert Lloyd plays eighth-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia.

Hanika defeated Pascale Paradis of France 6-4, 6-1 and Mandlikova, runner-up to Evert Lloyd last year and in 1980, eliminated 10th-seeded Zina Garrison of the United States 6-3, 7-5.

In the other women's quarter-finals, third-seeded Andrea Jaeger meets fellow-American Pam Shriver, seeded fifth, and 14th-seeded Jo Durie of Britain plays unseeded Ivanna Madruga Osses of Argentina.

All four beat American players on Monday. Jaeger overcame Bonnie Gadusek 4-6, 6-2, 6-1, Sh-

river crushed Lisa Bonder 6-2, 6-2, Durie beat Anne White 6-3, 6-0 and Madruga defeated Andrea Leand 6-1, 6-3.

But the highlight of the hot, muggy day, and of the \$2 million tournament to date, was Scanlon's 3-hour 44-minute match against McEnroe.

Outplaying McEnroe in every facet of the game, Scanlon won the first and second set tiebreakers by identical 7-2 scores. He dropped the third set, but then broke McEnroe's service in the fifth and ninth games of the fourth for his victory.

Scanlon profited from 10 double-faults by McEnroe and the support by the vast majority of the spectators.

A loner, with few friends on the pro circuit, he finished last year ranked 71st in the world. But he has risen to 17th this year after reaching one final and six semi-finals.

For the most part the career of the articulate, affable Texan has been spotty, characterised by inexplicable losses and lacklustre efforts.

Scanlon said after beating McEnroe that he had undergone a drastic change in attitude during the last few years.

"I made a promise to myself that I'd never give up on a match," Scanlon said. "Maybe I didn't realise what a great opportunity it is to play on the pro tennis tour. I finally realised what I had squandered the first four years on the tour."

"I used to have trouble with motivation," he said. "I wish I could rip the pages out of the media guide because all they think is that

I go play guitars on the beach.

"This is something I've been trying to ditch for three years now and show that I'm doing what I'm supposed to be doing."

To many tennis insiders, Scanlon was indeed much happier playing his guitar on a beach in Hawaii than playing tennis. Their belief was reinforced by his casual approach to many matches and his tendency to get distracted or discouraged easily.

Scanlon's victory over McEnroe was particularly satisfying for him, since there is no love lost between the two players.

"He's got a little bit of a security problem," McEnroe said after losing. "He doesn't have to be the way he is. We used to be friends years ago. But he's got a chip on his shoulder about certain things and I've got chips about other things and we don't mix."

McEnroe said Scanlon played well and put a lot of pressure on him.

He offered no excuses for his defeat, although he said he was discouraged by the lack of crowd support in his home town.

"It's kind of disappointing, being brought up 15 minutes away and being treated this way. But that's the way New York crowds are," he said.

"I threw away some chances I needed to get back in the match. I could have hit the crowd, the umpire or 50 other things. But in the final analysis, I didn't play well."

Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia plays 12th seed Johan Kriek of the United States, fourth-seeded Yannick Noah of France meets Aaron Krickstein,

Australia II reaches America's Cup finals

NEWPORT, Rhode Island (R) — Australia II Tuesday earned the right to challenge the U.S. yacht Liberty for the America's Cup, and her backers are confident they will be the first foreigners to take home the prized trophy.

Australia II beat the Britain's Victory '83 by three minutes and 19 seconds to take a winning 4-1 margin in the best-of-seven series to find a challenger.

The two boats had earlier eliminated five other yachts from Australia, France, Canada and Italy in preliminary rounds marked by controversy and arguments over the legality of Australia II's keel and its wing attachments.

George Jewett, fund-raising chairman for Liberty, referred to a bid by the New York Yacht Club, organiser of the races and holder of the cup, to have the Australia II disqualified because of its keel in a message of congratulations to the Australians.

"Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could forget about yacht clubs and just go out in two twelves (12-metre yachts) and see which one was better," he said.

Australia II syndicate director Warren James Tuesday predicted victory for his crew in the 25th America's Cup match series beginning on September 13.

The cup was won by the U.S. Schooner America in a race against 14 other boats in England 132 years ago and has stayed in the United States ever since despite many foreign attempts to remove it from the New York Club, including three earlier efforts by

Alan Bond, 45, head of the Australia II syndicate.

John Bertrand, Australia II's skipper, said his yacht and crew were approaching a level of performance not reached by any previous Australian challenger.

Bertrand said he was completely satisfied with the yacht's performance in all wind conditions.

Asked whether he would have preferred tighter competition in the challengers' races, as Liberty faced in the American trials, Bertrand said:

"Maybe the American syndicate is a little worried by the fact Australia II has been winning by large margins. We can't help it if we win by large margins."

Bertrand denied "sandbagging" in the series, a term meaning trying less than one's best.

But the skipper said he tested new sails and experimental sail shapes when Australia II held a comfortable lead.

"The best sail-testing you can get is in a actual race when the other boat is being sailed to its maximum potential," he said.

Australia II enters the finals with a brilliant record of 48 wins in 54 races here against Challenger 12 and Advance, the two other Australian entries, France III, Canada I, Italy's Azzurra and, finally Tuesday, Victory '83.

One British crew member, who asked not to be named, said: "Obviously, we're disappointed but we realise Australia II was the faster boat."

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Tokyo share prices soar

TOKYO (R) — Share prices reached a record high in Tokyo Tuesday for the third successive day, brokers said.

Some 400 million shares changed hands on the world's second largest stock market after Wall Street and the market indicator ended the day 2.90 points higher at 9,225.11 after touching 9,248.14 at one stage in the morning.

U.S. emphasises austerity measures

CARACAS (R) — The United States has told Latin America there is no substitute for tough austerity measures to help overcome the region's foreign debts of more than \$300 billion.

The U.S. view was expressed at a special five-day conference on debt problems, sponsored by the 31-nation Organisation of American States, which went into its second day here.

Venezuelan Finance Minister Arturo Sosa, opening the five-day conference, rejected calls for a debtors cartel as a way of resolving the problem but urged new mechanisms to coordinate information on debt renegotiation in the region.

"We must admit that the situation is one of great risk, both for the economic development of the

region and also its ability to meet its international financial commitments," Mr. Sosa said.

Mr. Sosa inaugurated three days of talks at technical expert level, after which finance ministers and representatives from the United States and Latin America will hold a two-day session on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Sosa said a continued flow of resources to Latin America is fundamental in order to prevent its economic growth stagnating and a consequent political destabilisation which would be against the vital interests of the entire hemisphere.

Latin American countries want the conference to consider how the debt burden can be shared more equitably with an easing of res-

cheduling terms, but the United States is dubious, feeling it is up to each country to solve its debt problem.

Several of the larger countries, including Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, have already made it clear they are against declaring a joint moratorium on debts or taking similar drastic action.

Some smaller countries such as Bolivia and Ecuador have, however, called for determined measures to resist what they see as excessive pressure by the international monetary fund and the commercial banks on their economies.

In his opening address, Mr. Sosa said the crucial question lay in maintaining the flow of resources to Latin America, which he saw as

an important factor for the United States.

"The basic problem is one of ensuring a continuation of foreign credit to the region, while preventing economic stagnation and political destabilisation. These are vital interests for the hemisphere as a whole," he said.

Mr. Paul McGonagle, head of the State Department's Monetary Affairs office, said the U.S. response to Latin America's debt problems consisted of five elements unlikely to change — adjustments by debtor countries, IMF assistance in support of effective adjustment programmes, emergency government and central bank assistance from creditor countries on a case-by-case basis, continued commercial bank lending and sustained world economic growth with open markets.

He also warned that arbitrary changes to lending terms would only lead to the drying up of private loans.

The U.S. delegate rejected re-

financing and protective trade barriers as means of dealing with the crisis but expressed confidence that the U.S. economic recovery would benefit Latin America.

Mr. McGonagle added that measures which compromise the IMF and other existing institutions, as well as attempts to dilute conditions imposed by the fund on its lending, would be counter-productive.

He also warned that arbitrary changes to lending terms would only lead to the drying up of private loans.

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financing and protective trade barriers as means of dealing with the crisis but expressed confidence that the U.S. economic recovery would benefit Latin America.

Gulf commodity speculators burn their fingers

BAHRAIN — The eight weeks spent in prison by the British manager of the Dubai office of Legarleo Commodities, Mr. Brian Angove, have raised serious questions as to the future of commodity dealing not just in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) but in the Arab World as a whole.

Mr. Angove had been general manager of Legarleo Commodities (Dubai) for only a few months when, as the highest ranking executive of the company, he was arrested on June 17.

This was after a Mr. Hussain Faisal, a UAE national, had obtained a court order making Mr. Angove responsible for an alleged debt of DH 1.8 million (\$500,000).

Legarleo Commodities (Dubai) is 49 per cent owned by Legarleo of Hong Kong with the rest of the shares being held by a group of UAE nationals, including some prominent in commercial and financial circles.

The Abu Dhabi courts have now accepted the defence contention that it is the company's partners rather than the manager who are ultimately responsible for the debt required by the courts. Mr. Angove was not even in Dubai when the disputed transaction took place nearly two years ago.

For commodity dealers working in the region the Legarleo saga has proved a salutary one.

Not surprisingly many of these saw the Middle East as a promising market for clients. A few years ago several dealers set up in Bahrain, no doubt intent on scooping up the funds of Arab inv-

estors on the look-out for quick profits.

When the Bahrain Monetary Agency decided to regulate these fast-growing institutions and introduced guarantee requirements to protect local investors, several of the dealers moved their base of operations to the unregulated markets of the UAE.

Quickly they attracted funds from many UAE nationals and wealthy expatriates who joined the existing long list of, primarily, Saudi clients.

So far it has not been a happy experience, particularly for the investors. For Legarleo is the third commodity dealing company to go into liquidation in the UAE. Earlier two other brokers, Unigold and Trivest Commodities, went bust, leaving a string of claims totalling millions of dollars to be settled by the courts.

Even such prestigious names as Merrill Lynch have not been untouched.

This well-established trading giant faces a court action in Dubai from a client alleging mismanagement of funds.

A large part of the problem is the complexity of the business of futures trading and the relative inexperience of Arab investors in this field.

Such investors, accustomed to fat profits from their local activities, saw futures trading as a means of obtaining similar gains abroad.

As such, Middle East investors are unused to making losses, especially of the size that can occur on the futures markets.

For many UAE investors the

long range playing of the commodity markets came to resemble the Souq Al Manakh operation in Kuwait.

As with the Souq, which crashed leaving billions of dollars of uncollected postdated cheques last year, those who played the futures markets and lost became deeply embittered.

This bitterness was increased when it was found that out of all the commodity dealers in the Gulf played by the rules.

Many of the newer entrants were managed by Hong Kong brokers and several are under investigation by their own exchanges for dubious dealings.

Five firms have already been suspended for irregular trading. In the UAE the most common complaint from investors is simply over the scale of the losses involved.

Some have had their entire investment wiped out — a rare phenomenon, say experienced brokers.

Even more seriously, however, when investors have made losses and attempted to withdraw their remaining funds they have found local dealers often unable to come up with the money.

Some investors are now alleging that several dealers have not been making the transactions ordered by the clients.

A group of Saudi investors dealing with a Hong Kong related company had ordered the purchasing of a large quantity of gold in New York. A later investigation by Comex found that not only was there no record of any such purchases but that insufficient quantities of gold were being traded at the time of the order to have covered such a big transaction.

Another major accusation against the commodity dealers in their hard sell approach in the region, potential investors are wooed by long lunches and glossy brochures, and encouraged to expect high returns.

All the companies ask their clients to sign statements ac-

knowledging the risks involved in such speculative investments.

But Arab investors complain that little has been done to draw their attention to the possibilities of large losses and that these risk acknowledgement statements were just one of a bundle of papers they were asked to sign.

In some extreme cases there have been investors who have lost all of their life savings playing the commodity markets.

It is normal practice for the reputable dealers in the U.S. and elsewhere to advise clients not to risk more than 10 per cent of their net worth on such markets.

In the UAE such cautionary advice was not mentioned by the salesman pushing the commodity dealers' wares.

As for Legarleo itself, it remains unclear how much of its DH 1 million issued capital is available in the UAE.

Its local partners are now suing the Hong Kong parent in the colony's courts, alleging illegal transfer of funds. Some DH 400,000

in realised assets have been paid out by the liquidators in staff wages and settlements of accounts.

The company is still active on the Hong Kong exchange and is a member of the Chinese Gold and Silver Exchange Society.

One of its principals, Mr. Thomas Lo, who was responsible for the overseeing of the Dubai operation has not been seen in the Gulf for some time and the parent company did not respond to requests to provide a bank guarantee to obtain Mr. Angove's early release.

As the investors and reputable brokers examine the damage following the Legarleo saga the Dubai municipality is now said to be, belatedly, considering some protection measures for investors.

Yet the business of all the commodity dealers is bound to be affected by the bad odour left by the sharper operators and this could well affect their standing throughout the region for some time to come. — Financial Times

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed narrowly mixed after a quiet session. At 1500 the F.T. index was up one point at 714.2. Government bonds ended about 1/4 higher on the day. Dealers said U.K. money supply figures for mid August showing the M3 aggregate had grown by 1/4 per cent were generally in line with market expectations, as were August U.K. producer prices and retail sales figures.

Equity leaders were mixed but with a firmer bias, while North American stocks moved higher. EXCO Intl closed 15p down at 523p, having touched a low of 513p following news of a £48.2 million right issue which accompanied its interim results.

Reckitt and Colman ended 8p higher at 453p following half-year results. Other pharmaceuticals moved up, with Fisons edging 13p at 745p. Eagle Star, ahead of results next week, met speculative demand to close 18p up at 458p after 465p. Other insurance and banks firmed. BICC fell 7p to 218p ahead of interim results due Wednesday but ICI was 4p higher at 546p.

New Brazilian central bank governor sworn in

BRASILIA (R) — A new governor took over at the Brazilian central bank Monday and assumed a role in handling the country's foreign debts estimated at \$90 billion.

Dr. Afonso Pastore succeeded Mr. Carlos Langoni, who resigned last week saying that economic targets set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as loan conditions were unrealistic. Dr. Pastore, 44, a Sao Paulo university professor, called at his swearing-in ceremony called for vigorous action to cut the inflation rate and reduce the public sector deficit.

The new governor, a close friend and former pupil of Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto, said Brazil should pursue an economic policy which was flexible but not necessarily expansionist.

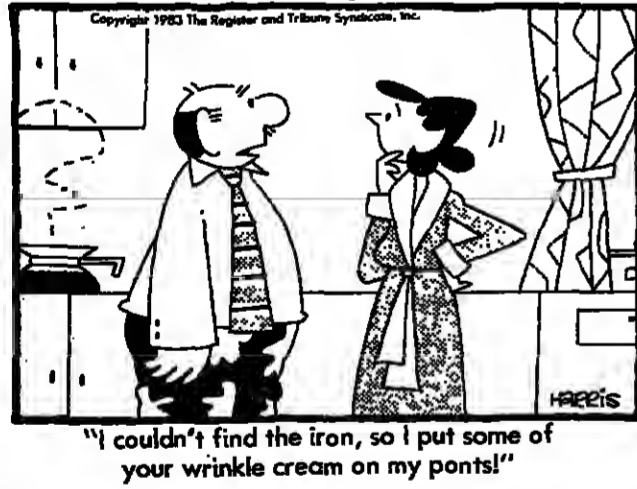
Brazil is working on a new "letter of intent" to the IMF setting out its economic targets.

If approved by the IMF board, it would clear the way for the resumption of a \$4.9 billion loan programme, which was suspended last May.

Mr. Langoni said when he quit that the letter's targets of a 55 per cent inflation rate and no public sector deficit in 1984 were not viable.

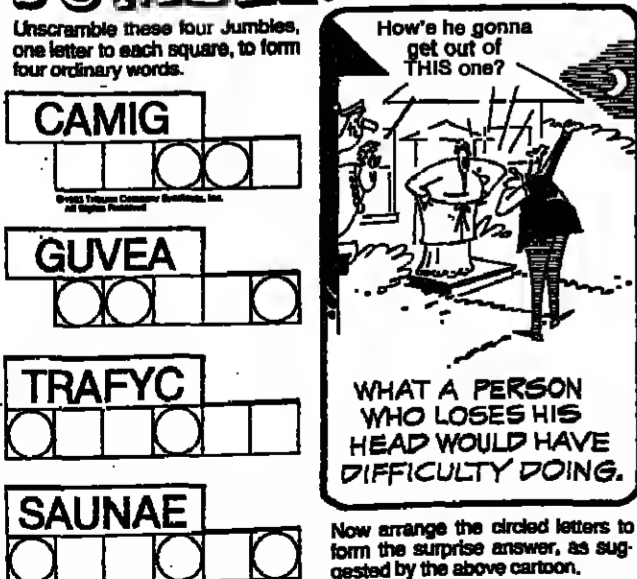
THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



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Yesterday's Jumbles: OBESE DRYLY FROLIC IODINE
Answer: What the blushing bride was turning, which-
ever way one looked — REDDER

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening which is good for whatever business matters you wish to attend to as you will have an opportunity get them righty done. You can start new projects successfully.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into the outlets that will give you an opportunity to use your finest talents profitably. Be sure to talk matters over with fellow workers.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Good day to discuss romance, sports, entertainment with others and make good plans for the future. Express emotions to loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get into the fundamental affairs of home and business and build a firmer structure for your life. Tackle problems sensibly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Handle that desk work more intelligently and become more efficient in the days ahead. Then get at communications.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have financial problems that need to be tackled in a different way in order to solve them properly and then you can gain more assets.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your reflection in the mirror and then make any improvements you can so that others are attracted more to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Sit down with advisors and come to right decisions just how to proceed in the future. Then make some wise plan to gain your ambitions.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Good, precise friends can give fine suggestions for your advancement, so listen to what they say.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Hit on some new idea so that you can expand today in career interests and become far more successful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be alert to business opportunities and let them work to your advantage. Customers are more willing to be of help to you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't slack down on your job and lose benefits, but be more efficient instead. Get much accomplished.

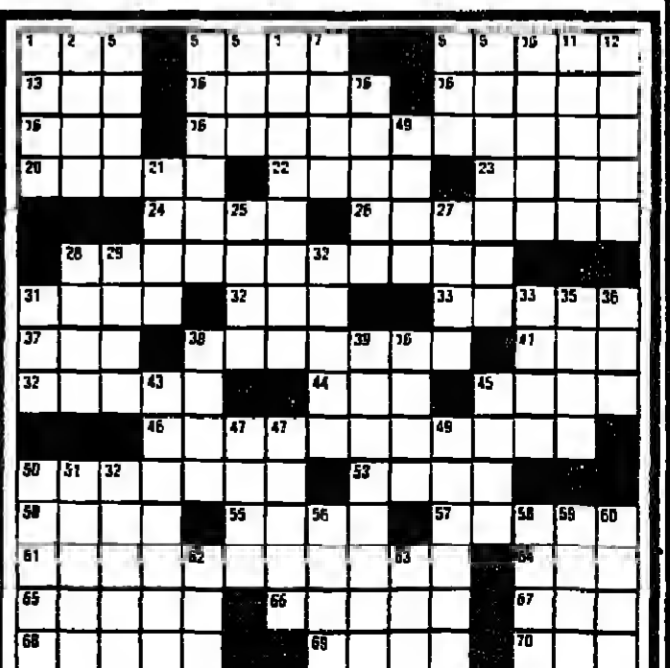
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to get others to assist you in whatever you need the most. Also fine for coming to a better agreement with partners.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those charming young people who will have a very quick and penetrating mind and will be interested in all sorts of activities, so be sure to plan a good education for your progeny and much success is possible during the lifetime.

"The Stars Impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Sophie Flermen



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WORLD

Commercial airline pilots consider boycott

LONDON (R) — The governing body of commercial airline pilots around the world met in emergency session Tuesday to consider boycotting Soviet airspace in retaliation for the downing of a Korean airliner.

The governing body is the six-member board of directors of the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations (IFALPA), which represents 57,000 pilots in 67 countries.

Norwegian pilots gave notice they would press the meeting to impose a temporary boycott of Soviet airspace.

The Norwegians are also pressing other Scandinavian countries to deny landing rights to the Soviet airline Aeroflot.

Canada has already suspended landing rights for Aeroflot in Montreal, the only scheduled service to North America.

The IFALPA meeting began just hours after President Reagan announced reprisals for what he called the Soviet massacre of 269 people aboard the downed South Korean Boeing 747 airliner.

Mr. Reagan, in a national television address, welcomed Canada's action against Aeroflot and said the United States had joined other countries to press the International Civil Aviation Organization to investigate the incident.

IFALPA has carefully refrained from commenting so far.

Spokesman Tony Myers told Reuters: "We are holding an emergency meeting to deal with the crisis. We have sought the views of affiliated associations and will decide on appropriate action."

The meeting is likely to come under strong pressure for tough measures. The governing body comprises directors from the United States, Norway, Canada, Ireland, Italy, and Portugal.

Sigmund Syversen, deputy chairman of the Norwegian Pilots Association, said in Oslo Tuesday that Norway would recommend a limited-time boycott of Soviet air space and Soviet airports.

"We are prepared to support any measure adopted at the London meeting," he said.

S. Korea wants closer military ties with allies

SEOUL (R) — South Korea has said it wants closer military cooperation with the U.S. and Japan against a threat posed by the Soviet Union following the shooting down of a South Korean airliner last week.

Defence Minister Yoon Sung-min told the parliamentary defence committee here Monday night: "The incident has brought home the threat against Korea and Japan posed by the Soviet Union and underlines the need for military cooperation between Korea, the U.S. and Japan."

"The government will examine more realistic ways of promoting such cooperation," he said.

Mr. Yoon said the Soviet Union might have committed what he called "this barbarity" deliberately to demonstrate confidence in Soviet military supremacy over U.S. forces in the Far East.

The defence minister said Japan also recognised the need for military cooperation with South Korea but that Tokyo was reluctant to "formalise" this.

He said the U.S. hoped for closer military cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo and for an increased Japanese military role in the face of growing Soviet military might in the Far East.

Mr. Yoon said he did not expect

the airliner incident to have any immediate, direct impact on the situation in the Korean Peninsula, where 40,000 U.S. troops are supporting South Korea against what is seen as a threat from Communist North Korea.

But he said the incident might bring adverse military effects in the long term.

Government sources, meanwhile, said South Korea was considering proposing an international treaty banning the use of arms against civilian airliners.

The sources said existing provisions worked out by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) were not sufficient.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyup told a meeting of the Japan-South Korea parliamentarians' association: "A united action and resolution is necessary to prevent recurrence of such an inhuman act as the shooting down of the airliner."

A foreign ministry official said South Korea welcomed the sanctions announced by President

Reagan Tuesday against the Soviet Union, a formal government statement would be issued later, he added.

Canadians comment

OTTAWA (R) — Canadian External Affairs Minister Allan Rock said Monday night that the United States had made a measured response to the Soviet Union's action in shooting down the Korean airliner.

Commenting on President Reagan's televised address, Mr. Rock said: "I think what the president has said is pretty well what Canada has been saying."

He noted that Mr. Reagan's retaliatory sanctions were mainly in the field of civil aviation and said: "I believe the response of the president in these circumstances is not exaggerated, not confrontational."

Canada has suspended the Soviet airline Aeroflot's landing rights for 60 days Mr. Rock said. Mr. Reagan "is attempting to get other countries to take similar action so that Aeroflot will be, if not isolated, seriously disabled."

Replying to questions, he stressed that Canada made its move without any consultation with the United States. "This was a decision taken by Canada and Canada alone," he said.



DOWN TO EARTH: Guion S. Bluford Jr., the first black in space, talks to an enthusiastic group of well-wishers at Edwards Air Force base, California, Monday morning after returning from his first flight on board the space shuttle Challenger. (A.P. wirephoto)

Peronists pick candidate

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina's Peronist Party, widely regarded as a possible winner of next month's elections, Tuesday chose Italo Argentino Luder as its presidential candidate.

The 66-year-old former provisional president and senator is considered a moderate nationalist in the Peronist movement and has published a series of books dealing with law and politics.

The elections will return Argentina to democracy after almost eight years of military rule and Mr. Luder will run with Deolindo Bit-

tel, elected as the vice-presidential candidate by the justicialist (Peronist) party congress.

Mr. Bittel, 61, was vice-governor of his native Chaco Province in 1953 and governor in 1963 during the Radical government of President Arturo Illia. He has headed the party since 1974.

The congress also proclaimed former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as president of the party. Union leader Lorenzo Miguel was named first vice-president.

9 ministers meet today to tackle C. America

PANAMA CITY (R) — Foreign ministers of nine Latin countries meet here Wednesday in an effort to find peace through diplomacy in Central America.

The ministers, meeting under the auspices of the Contadora group of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, are seeking to defuse the threat of broader war posed by left-wing insurgents in El Salvador and Guatemala and the rightist Nicaraguan offensive against the Sandinista government.

Their last conference at the end of July broke up with Nicaragua complaining that the four U.S. allies in the region — Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica — were sabotaging the peace efforts of the Contadora group.

The group has drawn up a formula for the withdrawal of foreign troops and military advisers from the region and an end to arms shipments to all sides.

After the July meeting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Nicaragua accepted a peace formula worked out earlier at Cancun, Mexico, but "the other Central American countries, even though they speak of support for Cancun, in not accepting an agenda based on (its proposals) are in reality sabotaging it."

Former Panamanian Foreign Minister Jose Juan Amado said at the time that "only 20 per cent of the differences" between the Central American governments remained to be settled.

The United States says that the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, urged on by Cuba and the Soviet Union, has been supplying and encouraging the leftists in El Salvador.

Washington has also said its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) helped to train and arm the rightist forces who launched their offensive against the Sandinistas from neighbouring Honduras.

The White House insists, however, that this action is aimed at stemming the flow of arms to El Salvador, not at the overthrow of the Sandinistas.

Escalating tension

Nicaragua also charged after the last Contadora meeting that the U.S. was escalating tension by sending warships to manoeuvre off both its Caribbean and Pacific coasts and sponsoring the largest-ever war games in the region, in which up to 5,600 U.S. troops are being deployed in Honduras.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid chided President Reagan, when they met in La Paz, Mexico, last month, for staging "shows of force" which, he said, could cause a conflagration in the region.

Last week in his state of the nation address, Mr. de la Madrid said the Contadora initiative had contributed toward curbing imminent dangers and reducing the risks of a generalised confrontation in the region.

Panama's replacement of Mr. Amado by Oydin Ortega as foreign minister would have no effect on the Contadora meeting, Mr. Ortega said after being sworn in Monday.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'God Lay Dying' wins novel award

LONDON (R) — "Write history's shortest novel, using just three words" — that was the challenge a mass-circulation newspaper set its readers. Eight thousand people responded and the Daily Mirror announced that Bill Rutter of Liverpool and won its literary award with the words "God Lay Dying". The paper's citation commented: "A sombre theme but one which expresses so many worries of this troubled old world. In our view three very powerful and moving words. The two run-ners-up were a variant of what happened to a nursery rhyme hero, "Humpty Dumpty Jumped", and an entry described as "an intriguing word given to endless repetition" ... "The Wardrobe Coughed". Other novels submitted in the contest included "Romeo and Romeo", "Hansel Ate Grete!", "1983 Strikes Back" and "Bridge Over Chappalquidick."

Peru reports battle with rebels

LIMA (R) — Peruvian troops have killed at least 40 guerrillas in a battle in a remote Andean village, police sources said. The sources said the clash occurred last Thursday when an army patrol caught up with insurgents of the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (shining path) movement who had been butchering cattle near Moyopampa, in Ayacucho province. They added that one soldier was killed in the hour-long battle.

China has 500 private phone lines

PEKING (R) — China's peasant population now has one private telephone for every 1.6 million people, Zhu Guofeng, vice-minister of posts and telecommunications said. The 500 private lines are mainly used to get quick marketing information for selling farm produce, he told a communications conference.

Study warns against nuclear warfare

WASHINGTON (R) — Survivors of a global nuclear war would face a grim world of epidemics and ecological dangers for which there are no known defences, a congressional study says. In its report, the House of Representatives committee on science and technology predicted that 20 to 30 per cent of those who survived a major nuclear confrontation would later die from the effects. Although one country might be able to claim it had won the war, "the cost of the victory may well be the loss of a sustainable environment," the report concluded. It cited a study by the Swedish Academy of Sciences which predicted that only about 15 per cent of the 1.3 billion residents in major U.S., Soviet, Canadian, European and Chinese cities would escape death or serious injury in a major nuclear war in which those centres were targets. The U.S. committee's report, based on testimony by scientists and physicians at a congressional hearing, said even those who survived the nuclear holocaust would face a nightmare world of health and environmental hazards.

Pregnancy defects can be detected

WASHINGTON (R) — Scientists have discovered a new technique enabling doctors to diagnose defects and a baby's sex within the first 10 weeks of pregnancy, the magazine Science reported. The magazine said this was up to two months earlier than the current testing method of amniocentesis in which a small amount of fluid is drawn from the sac around the embryo. The new method would enable doctors to treat the embryo early if some cure were possible and would make it safer for the woman to abort if she wished to do so, the magazine said. The new test is performed by removing and analysing hair-like projections on the membrane surrounding the embryo which disappear by about the tenth week of pregnancy. Soviet and Chinese doctors had already used the technique, but only for determining sex and not for foretelling defects. Chinese authorities abandoned it because women were using the information to abort female embryos, the magazine said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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CHEAP TRICKS CAN COST A LOT

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ E3
♥ AK63
♦ K9653
♣ 9

WEST EAST
♠ K1076 ♠ AJ4
♥ J974 ♥ E2
♦ 10 ♦ J742
♣ K642 ♣ Q10E7

SOUTH
♠ Q952
♥ Q105
♦ A8
♣ AJ53

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♣.

It is fine and dandy to win all the tricks you can. But if you lose sight of your overall goal — to make your contract — there is a flaw in your thinking.

The auction followed a course we hear quite often, except that this time it was correct. After North-South bid all four suits, they settled in the no trump game.

West had a difficult lead to make, and he eventually settled on his fourth-best heart.

Declarer ran that to his ten, cashed the ace of diamonds and then continued with the eight of diamonds. West dealt declarer a savage blow when he showed out. Since he could not make the contract without bringing in the diamond suit, declarer ducked the diamond to East's jack.

East found the killing shift to the jack of spades. No matter how declarer elected to play, he had to lose four spade tricks and a diamond — down one.

Had declarer paused to count his tricks before playing to the first trick, he might have realized that he needed only five diamond-tricks and three hearts to bring home his game. Since he was vulnerable in a spade attack, his priority should have been to keep East off play.

The winning line is to take the first heart in dummy and lead a low diamond, inserting the eight from the closed hand if East plays low. That enables West to win the first diamond, but if spades are attacked from the West side, declarer cannot lose more than three tricks in the suit, no matter how the cards are split. If you don't believe us, try it!

2 spies among 11 executed in China

PEKING (R) — Eleven people have been executed in China in the last few days, including two Nationalist spies who were the first pro-Taiwanese agents to receive the death sentence for many years, according to official press reports.

The Guangming Daily said the two spies were executed in the southern city of Canton Monday after having plotted to set up a radio station and two illegal organizations known as the "city guerrilla brigade" and the "underground material warehouse."

He Enjie and Lin Zengong, both from Hong Kong, were executed last March as they were photographing a "counter-revolutionary" banner which they had hung out of their Canton hotel window, it added.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said He had been sent by Taiwanese intelligence in Hong Kong to Canton and Peking to gather political and military information and to develop a spy network.

China has reported the jailing of several spies in the last few months as part of a crackdown against serious crime, but He and Lin were the first to be executed in recent memory.

The crackdown has gained momentum in the last two weeks with the execution of large numbers of murderers, rapists and embezzlers, including 30 shot after a mass rally in Peking, the biggest of its kind for many years.

The Canton newspaper Yangcheng Evening News said three men and a woman were executed in nearby Panyu County Monday for killing a policeman as they were attempting to escape by boat to Hong Kong in June.

They seized the police officer's gun and threw him overboard after he had arrested them, it added.

The paper also reported the

execution in Canton Monday of four youths with previous criminal records who had committed rape and muggings, while the People's Daily said an accountant was shot in the northeastern town of Jinzhou last Friday for embezzling almost 140,000 yuan (\$70,000) and organising gambling dens.

Until last January China had a policy of executing only violent criminals, but economic offenders have also occasionally been given the death sentence in recent months in an attempt to curb widespread corruption.

Last week it was announced that in especially serious cases of violence, running prostitution rackets and organising "reactionary" secret societies, offenders could be executed even though lesser punishments are stipulated in the criminal code.

Executions in China are usually carried out by a pistol shot to the back of the head.

Pope's visit to Austria overshadowed by acrimonious debate

By Ronald Farquhar
Reuters

VIENNA — Pope John Paul II flies here next Saturday for a four-day visit that has stirred controversy and prickled old political wounds that most Austrians believed were long healed.

Trouble started when Vienna's young socialists announced they would be holding a meeting to criticise the cost of the visit just at the time the Polish pontiff arrives to join hundreds of thousands of believers at a national Catholic rally (Katholikentag).

The young socialists' announcement drew a storm of protest from the largely Catholic opposition People's Party.

Anger grew when the newspaper of the Socialist Party, senior partner in Austria's coalition government, described a Catholic prelate who headed a pre-war administration as an "old gangster."

This reference recalled repression of the Socialist Party in the late 1920s and early 1930s and bloody street battles between them and forces of what they called a "clerical-fascist" government backed by the Catholic Church.

The newspaper and the socialists' chairman, ex-chancellor

Bruno Kreisky, subsequently apologised for the "old gangster" epithet. But tempers rose to such a pitch that President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger intervened to cool down the protagonists.

Austria's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Franz Konig, publicly expressed concern at what he called "irresponsible conjuring up of ghosts of a past that had been overcome through arduous work of reconciliation."

Socialist Party leaders, including Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and ex-chancellor Kreisky, reproached the young socialists with bad timing and bad taste.

But they defended the right of any citizen to criticise the Pope or his policies within the limits of propriety.

The young socialists argue that a sum of 60 million schillings (\$about 3.2 million) spent on the papal visit — which includes a Saturday evening football stadium meeting with an estimated 70,000 young people — would be better used helping the world's poor.

They also accuse the Pope of political inconsistency, contrasting his deep involvement in Polish affairs with injunctions to Latin American priests to keep out of politics.

The young socialists oppose what they call the Pope's negative

attitude towards abortion. This is the only issue on which the church and government in Austria are sharply divided, following socialist legislation permitting abortion on request in the first three months of pregnancy.

The Austrian journey will be Pope John Paul's 20th foreign trip during his five years in office, but only the second papal visit ever to Vienna.

201 years ago

The first was 201 years ago and lasted a month. Pope Pius VI came in March 1782 to remonstrate, with little success, with Habsburg emperor Josef II to modify a policy of ecclesiastical reform that the pontiff feared was reducing the Vatican's influence over the church in Austria.

Emperor Josef's innovations included dissolution of more than 700 monasteries and convents, confiscation of their fortunes for use in building schools and for welfare purposes, and freedom of worship for Protestants and Jews.

During his stay Pope John Paul will address an audience of Austrian and foreign workers from a church balcony where Pius VI pronounced the traditional papal Easter Sunday benediction on his 1782 visit.

The pontiff will celebrate four

masses and confer with bishops, politicians, diplomats, scientists, artists and handicapped, sick and old people. He will also meet Polish residents in Vienna, and visit the tomb of the late Hungarian primate, Cardinal Mindszenty.

On arrival on Saturday the Pope will drive straight from Schwechat Airport to an open-air "European vespers" expected to be attended by more than 100,000 people in Vienna's Heldenplatz (heroes' square) in front of the Hofburg Palace, the former Habsburg imperial residence.

Czech primate declines

Cardinals from four communist countries — Poland, Hungary, East Germany and Yugoslavia — will help to officiate. But the primate of neighbouring communist Czechoslovakia, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, although invited, will be absent.

A senior Czechoslovak government official said the 84-year-old cardinal had decided for reasons of his own not to attend.

The official dismissed suggestions by organisers of the Vienna celebrations that Prague could deny the primate an exit visa because of strained church-state relations.

The official also quoted Cardinal Tomasek as denying Western press reports that he had writ-

ten to the communist authorities complaining they were discriminating against believers and restricting religious freedom and activity.

The reports were denounced by Czechoslovak news media as an invention and part of a slander campaign against Prague.

On Sunday the Pope, assisted by 30 cardinals and bishops, will conduct an open air Mass in a huge park on the banks of the River Danube, expected to attract at least 300,000 people.

Siege of Vienna

Here, exactly 300 years earlier, commanders of a Christian army, including Polish king Jan Sobieski, attended Mass before storming down from the heights with their troops to rout Turkish forces that had been besieging Vienna for two months.

Afterwards the Pope flies by helicopter to an 800-year-old pilgrimage shrine of the Virgin Mary at Mariatzell, in the foothills of the Alps, west of Vienna.